# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,348.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
| —— including postage | „ 72 0 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

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| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
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er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2¼ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 12th October, at noon.

| | Oct. | | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 12 | Leave Galle | 19 |
| „ Carwar | 13 | „ Negapatam | 22 |
| „ Mangalore | 14 | „ Madras | 25 |
| „ Cannanore | 15 | „ Coconada | 27 |
| „ Calicut | 15 | „ Vizagapatam | 28 |
| „ Beypore | 15 | „ Bimlipatam | 28 |
| „ Cochin | 16 | „ Gopalpore | 29 |
| „ Tuticorin | 17 | „ False Point | 30 |
| „ Colombo | 18 | Arrive Calcutta | 31 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Burmah, 1,026 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on Monday, the 4th October, at noon.

| Up. | Oct. | Down. | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 4 | Leave Bussorah | 22 |
| „ Kurrachee | 8 | „ Fao | 22 |
| „ Guadur | 9 | „ Bushire | 24 |
| „ Muscat | 12 | „ Linga | 26 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 14 | „ Bunder Abbas | 28 |
| „ Linga | 15 | „ Muscat | 30 |
| | | | Nov. |
| „ Bushire | 18 | „ Guadur | 1 |
| „ Fao | 19 | „ Kurrachee | 3 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 20 | Arrives Bombay | 6 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | Saturday. | Leave Cochin | Sunday. |
| „ Rutnagherry | Sunday. | „ Beypore | Monday. |
| „ Malwan | „ | „ Calicut | „ |
| „ Vingorla | „ | „ Tellicherry | Tuesday. |
| „ Goa | Monday. | „ Cannanore | „ |
| „ Carwar | „ | „ Mangalore | Wednesday |
| „ Compta | „ | „ Coompta | Thursday. |
| „ Mangalore | Tuesday. | „ Carwar | „ |
| „ Cannanore | Wednesday. | „ Goa | „ |
| „ Tellicherry | „ | „ Vingorla | Friday. |
| „ Calicut | „ | „ Malwan | „ |
| „ Beypore | „ | „ Rutnagherry | Saturday. |
| Arrive Cochin | Thursday. | Arrive Bombay | Sunday. |

* The Steamer General Havelock, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 2nd October. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th September, 1869.

### WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 2nd October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BENGAL, (2,185 tons, and 465 H.P.,) Captain G. N. Hector, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 1st ultimo.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th September, 1869.

## NOTICES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

### A CARD.

L. H. PHILIPPS AND Co., GAS FITTERS, Plumbers, Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, and General Agents. Depot of Gas and Water Fittings. Fountains of various designs; Jets of great variety, Vulcanized India-rubber, and canvas hose with union joints, Branch Pipes Inserters and Spreaders, Tinned Lead Pipes of sizes, Lambert's and Warner's improved Bib and Stop Cocks in variety; Gas Pipes and Fittings in all its Branches, &c.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 15.

TERMS—CASH.

### ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.

COPPERSMITH WORK AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

### T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

TERMS.—CASH.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th October.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NEWSPAPER FILE MISSING.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

SUN FIRE OFFICE. Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The [illegible] Pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and [illegible] Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per [illegible].

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Rs. 20 REWARD.—On the 30th August a small Travelling Desk, covered with Morocco leather, was lost at the Byculla Station shortly after 2 P.M. The Desk contains papers, some of which belong to Staff Surgeon-Major White.

A Reward of Rs. 20 will be paid to whoever will restore the Desk to the undersigned, or give such information as may lead to its recovery.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th September, 1869.

OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the remainder of the LEASE of the Offices in Elphinstone Circle, lately in the occupation of the DELHI and LONDON BANK, will be received at the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Bombay, September, 1869.

HAM! HAMS!! HAMS!!! HAMS!!!!

FOR SALE, a small Shipment of Prime York Smoked HAMS, just landed ex ship Pandora, from London, in first, rate condition, at annas 14 per lb. Apply to

BYRAMJEE & MERWANJEE.

No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

JUST LANDED, ex ~~THOMAS BELL~~, a large and varied assortment of ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH TOYS. Priced moderately.

Mr. N. wishes to clear the Stock, and offers the above at 30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT for CASH on delivery of the articles.

J. NEUBERG.

### THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that, in consequence of the rainy weather, they will RE-OPEN the Hotel not on the 1st OCTOBER (to-day) as formerly announced, but on the 30th INSTANT.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THUCKER LUCKMIDASS COREJEE has contracted to SELL a piece or parcel of GROUND, with the houses and premises standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Modeekhana Street, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 690, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 47, containing by admeasurement 151 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by public road called Modeekhana Street, on the west by a passage for sweepers, on the north by the house of Arab Shaik Dhan, and on the south by the house of Nacoda Jeetaikar. Any persons therefore having any claim upon the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to us, the undersigned, at our Office on the Rampart Row, in the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and the persons making any claim after the expiration of the said time of 14 days will be deemed to have waived their right, if any.—Dated this 30th day of September, 1869.

MANISTY & HURRELL, Purchaser's Solicitors.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at BHOEEWADA 2ND ROW.—On WEDNESDAY, the 13th October, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale vested in a certain Indenture of Mortagage bearing date the 17th July, 1868, by order of Mortagagee, Jairaz Mucconjee, on account and risk of the Mortagor, Chintamon Gungadhur, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Bhoeewadda 2nd Row, fronting on the south side thereof, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, containing by admeasurement 155 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the public gutter or halalcore passage, on or towards the south by the public road called Bhoeewadda 2nd Row, on or towards the east by the property of Vizbookandass Atmaram, on or towards the west by the house of Jumnadass Luckmidass.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at TANK STREET.—On SATURDAY, the 9th October, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. are instructed to SELL, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 20th May, 1865, by order of the Mortgagee, Sugram Vugjajee, goldsmith, on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Memon Ahmed bin Sullamon, Baee Sarrabai, and Mahomed bin Soomar, the widow, son, and legal personal representatives of Memon Soomar bin Soolamon, deceased, all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, or being outside the Fort of Bombay, at Tank Street, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 162, assessed by the Collector of [illegible]ssessment under No. 1, containing by admeasurement 41¼ sq[illegible] yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or to[illegible] the east and north by public passage, on or towards the we[illegible] by the house of the said Memon Soomar bin Sullamon and Memon Ahmed bin Sullamon, and on or towards the south by public road.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

### MUSIC FOR MILITARY BANDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1.—Selection from "The Contrabandista," by | | A. S. Sullivan. |
| The Hussar's Waltz | | E. Hartmann. |
| No. 1 A.—Six Marches:— | "Novara," Quick March | Sowerthal. |
| | "Crown Prince," Do. | Do. |
| | "La Périchole," No. 1 | Burckhardt. |
| | "La Périchole," No. 2 | Do. |
| | "Der Recrut," Quick March | Gung'l. |
| | "Corso," Do. | Lübert. |
| No. 2.—Selection, "Robinson Crusoe" | | Offenbach. |
| No. 2 A.—Fanfare Militaire | | Rossini. |
| La Périchole Quadrille | | Coote. |
| No. 3.—"Erin" Fantasia on Irish Airs | | Basquit. |
| No. 4 A.—Potpourri, "La Part du Diable" | | Auber. |
| No. 4 B.—Galatea Waltz | | Brunette. |
| No. 4 C.—Recit, Air, and Chorus from "Indra" | | Flotow. |
| Geraldine Waltz | | Charles Godfrey. |
| No. 5.—Overture, "Ruler of Spirits" | | C. M. Weber. |
| La Carita, Sacred Chorus | | Rossini. |
| No. 6.—Concert Aria (for Clarionet Obligato) | | Bergson. |
| Le Premier Amour (Polka de Concert), for Cornet-à-Piston) | | E. Neuman. |
| No. 6 A.—Grand Selection, "Oberon" | | Weber. |
| No. 235.—Selection, "Beatrice di Tenda" | | Bellini. |
| No. 237.—Overture, "Mannschaft an Bord" | | Suppe. |
| Polka, "Die Antelope" | | Gung'l. |
| No. 238.—Hand-in-Hand Quadrille | | Zieher. |
| Violet Galop | | Lamont. |

Price per Part—Rs. 8 cash.

LATEST EDITION OF CHAPPELL'S COMPLETE COLLECTION OF CHRISTY MINSTRELS' SONGS

Three Vols. in one, containing 146 Songs, Duets, &c. Elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt edges, price Rs. 7 cash.

SOUNDY AND Co., RAMPART ROW, and FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1869, H. M.'s Screw Tug WADALIA, of 100 tons Gross Tonnage, and built of Iron, as she stands on the day of sale.

The above Tug is lying at Butcher's Island.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to the under-signed.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N., Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 30th September, 1869.

## NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE.—The office of this Corporation has THIS DAY been REMOVED to Treacher and Company's New Building, Esplanade.

R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 28th instant to the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3¾ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2¼ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New, Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW, BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on TUESDAY, the 5th October, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering the advisability of purchasing a portion of Machinery belonging to the Scinde Press Company.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Church Lane, 27th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors, D. McL. SLATER, Secretary, For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors of the above Company beg to intimate, that they are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of a portion of the Company's Property, situated at Doongree Cooly Street, Chinch Bunder (either with, or without Presses) formerly known as Khimchund Motechund Screws.

Offers will be received by the undersigned, who will also furnish any information that may be required.

By order of the Board Directors, For the London, Asiatic, and American Company Limited, Secretaries, CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th September, 1869.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 5th October, 1869, at 4 P.M.—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1869.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the current year in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from September 20th to October 20th 1869, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 20th September, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing Special Resolutions to the following effect, viz.

1st. That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the powers given by Article 174 of Act X of 1866.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company [illegible] may hereafter be appointed [illegible] and sell the [illegible] and immoveable and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) to a new Company to be formed and called the "Mazagon Land Company (Limited)," and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

By order of the Board of Directors, RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of the Passengers who may wish to reach BYCULLA and BOMBAY early in the morning and return late in the evening than the present train arrangements permit, an extra Passenger Train, as under, will run daily, commencing from the 1st October next, until further notice, between Bombay and Tannah, calling at all the Intermediate Stations.

| Up Trains. | | A.M. | Down Trains. | | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tannah | Dep. | 6-30 | Bombay | Dep. | 8-30 |
| Bombay | Arr. | 7-45 | Tannah | Arr. | 10- 0 |

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1869.

RE ESTATES of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE and Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.—THIRD DIVIDENDS will be PAYABLE as undernoted at 23 Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th, and THURSDAY, the 9th days of September instant, and on every following Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, viz.:—On the Estate of Limjee Manockjee, at the rate of 5 per cent.; on the Estate of Cowasjee Manockjee, at the rate of 5 per cent.; on the Estate of Manockjee Limjee and Company, at the rate of 1 per cent.

H. R. CORMACK, RAGHOONATH NARRAYEN, Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 1st September, 1869.

RE ESTATES of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, and Messrs. SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY.—DIVIDENDS, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, will be payable as und[illegible]oted, at No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY the [illegible]h, and THURSDAY the 16th days of September, instant, and [illegible] every following Monday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, viz.:—

On the Estate of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 18½ per cent.

On the Estate of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 12 per cent.

On the Estate of Merwanjee Jamsetjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 1½ per cent.

On the Estate of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, Third Dividend, at the rate of ½ per cent.

J. A. J. SHAW, CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 8th September, 1869.

### MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Fountain and the erection of an Iron Railing with a Stone Base, Gates, &c., in the Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay.

The plans, sections, and specification of Railing, &c., may be inspected, and the form of Tender and Bill of Quantities may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders written on the p[illegible]er printed forms should be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on [illegible]riday, the 8th day of October, 1869, addressed to A. T. Craw[illegible], Esquire, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, [illegible]ollo Street, Fort.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, C. THWAITES, C. E., Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th September, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and of the BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (Limited.)

Upon reading the Affidavit of George Manson, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, sworn on the 27th day of September, instant, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, of the firm of Messrs Manisty and Hurrell, on behalf of the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, I do order that all Creditors of, and Claimants, against the abovenamed Company, do on or before the Twelfth day of October next send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands, in writing, to the Liquidator of the said Company, at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or in default thereof they may be finally excluded and barred from all further claims against the said Company; and I do further direct that this order be advertised once in the "Government Gazette," and three times in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Jam-i-Jamshed" and "Bombay Summachar," respectively.—Dated this 27th day of September, 1869.

C SARGENT,

MANISTY and HURREL, Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Bombay Omnibus and General Conveyance Company (Limited).

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the "Indian Companies Act 1866" and of the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society, an unregistered Company.

Alexander Brown, Robert Roberts, Venayeckrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Soonderao Raghonath, and Framjee Nesserwanjee, the Directors of the Society. } Petitioners.

All persons having claims on the above Society, or the assets thereof, and whose claims have not already been admitted, are required on or before the 27th day of October 1869 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to William Gilmour Hall and Soonderao Raghonath of Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the Official Liquidators of the Company, and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators, are by their Attorneys or Agents to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Wednesday the 27th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Messieurs Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Attornies for the said Official Liquidators, at Apollo Street, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 28th day of April, 1869.

J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Attornies for the Official Liquidators.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| China, | Colombo, | New Zealand, |
| Calcutta, | Kurrachee, | Manilla, |
| Madras, | New York, | New Orleans. |

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns' where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

#### CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

| | | Qts. per doz. | Pts. per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. | Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. 16 0 |
| Chateau Rauzan, | Black capsule, | 25 0 | 14 0 |
| Chateau Leoville, | Blue capsule, | 22 0 | 12 0 |
| Chateau Palmer, | Blue capsule, | 22 0 | |
| Chateau Larose, | Yellow capsule, | 18 8 | 10 8 |
| St. Julien, | Green capsule, | 17 0 | 10 0 |
| Medoc, | Red capsule, | 15 8 | 9 0 |
| Medoc, | White capsule, | 13 8 | |
| Sauterne, | Red capsule, | 22 0 | |

#### BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Chambertin, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 32 0 | Rs. 17 0 |
| Nuits, ditto | 26 0 | |
| Macon, ditto | 21 0 | |
| Chablis, ditto | 22 0 | |

#### CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

| | | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magnums, Finest Dry | Labelled | Rs. 74 0 | |
| Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, | „ | 36 0 | Rs. 19 8 |
| Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil | „ | 32 0 | „ 17 8 |
| Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes | Silver Foil „ | 27 0 | „ 14 8 |

#### GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 36 | to 19 8 |
| Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil | „ 32 | „ 17 8 |
| Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner | „ 34 | ... |
| „ „ Braunberger | „ 25 | ... |
| Hock, „ Johannisberger | „ 34 | ... |
| „ „ Forster Traminer | [illegible] | ... |
| „ „ Rudesheimer | „ 26 | ... |
| „ „ Hocheimer | „ 23 | ... |

#### SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Amontillado, very choice and superior | Rs. 32 0 |
| Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale | „ 28 0 |
| Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry | „ 22 0 |
| do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate | „ 22 0 |
| do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate | „ 22 0 |
| do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine | „ 18 8 |
| do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine | „ 15 0 |
| Marsala, Virgin Pale | „ 15 8 |
| Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice | „ 33 0 |

#### PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

| | Qts. | Pts |
|---|---|---|
| A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark | Rs. 30 0 | |
| Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature | „ 24 8 | 14 0 |
| Red seal—a good quality Wine | „ 18 0 | |

#### SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cognac, superior, very Old Pale | Black capsule | Rs. 32 |
| Cognac, superior, Old Pale | Yellow capsule | „ 28 |
| Cognac, Pale, | White capsule | „ 25 |
| Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality | Do. | „ 22 |
| Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality | Do. | „ 21 |
| Whisky, 1st quality, Irish | Do. | „ 23 |
| „ „ Scotch | Do. | „ 21 |
| Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) | Do. | „ 21 |

#### LIQUEURS, OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White | Rs. 40 | 22 0 |
| Maraschino di Zara, | „ 40 | 22 0 |
| Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen | „ 30 | 16 0 |
| Orange Bitters (the best) | „ 20 | |

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

#### TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—At the suggestion of many of our Supporters, we have shipped, per "MABEL," a few Bins of our old bottled PORTS, having satisfied ourselves that the crust will remain firm on the bottles even during and after the sea voyage. OLD CRUSTED PORTS, showing bottle flavour, have never before been shipped to India from fear of the Crust slipping, as would happen with most Old Wine. We guarantee the parcel on the way as being proof against any such accident, and confidently recommend Invalids to secure a case of this Wine, which is expected to arrive by the end of September.

The age in bottle and superior quality of the Wine will render it necessary for us to quote for it Rs. 36 per dozen.

We hold but 800 dozens of this bottling, and orders are now being registered.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claret.—Medoc St. Julien | each case | 4 doz. | Rs. 10 | per doz. |
| Do. Pauillac | „ | 4 „ | „ 12 | „ |
| 1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq | „ | 1 „ | „ 15 | „ |
| 1864 Chateau Larose | „ | 1 „ | „ 20 | „ |
| 1864 Chateau Lafitte | „ | 1 „ | „ 25 | „ |
| Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old | „ | 1 „ | „ 22 | „ |
| Do. 10 „ | „ | 1 „ | „ 30 | „ |
| Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac | „ | 1 „ | „ 20 | „ |
| Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal | „ | 2 „ | „ 18 | „ |
| Do. red „ | „ | 2 „ | „ 22 | „ |
| Do. Amontillado | „ | 2 „ | „ 26 | „ |
| Robertson's blue seal | „ | 1 „ | „ 16 | „ |

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### PAYNE AND CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons, Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

☞ KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

#### WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

| Credit. | Mark. Seal. | Quality & Peculiarity | Cash. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | B | Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | A | Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier | 18 0 |
| 26 0 | C | Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine | 22 0 |
| 27 0 | 1 | White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine | 24 0 |
| 30 0 | 2 | White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | 3 | White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry | 29 0 |
| 33 0 | 4 | White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine | 30 0 |
| 33 0 | | Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old | 30 0 |
| 36 0 | | Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety | 32 0 |

MADEIRA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle | 45 0 |

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 18 0 | (One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine. | 16 0 |
| 24 0 | (Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow; a good After-Dinner Wine | 21 0 |
| 30 0 | (Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body | 27 0 |

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32 0 | Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup. | 28 0 |
| 39 0 | Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine. | 35 0 |
| 39 0 | Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry. | 35 0 |
| *42 0 | Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims | 38 0 |
| *41 0 | Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry | 38 0 |
| *42 0 | Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine | 39 0 |
| *45 0 | Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and was found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country | 40 0 |
| *45 0 | [illegible] & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry | 40 0 |

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 36 0 | Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended | 32 0 |
| 37 0 | Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz | 34 0 |
| 44 0 | Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior | 39 0 |

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 38 0 | Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended | 34 0 |
| 45 0 | Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant | 40 0 |

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | Laubenheim, | Vintage | 1868 | 18 0 |
| 23 0 | Bodenthal | ditto | 1862 | 20 0 |
| 23 0 | Geisenheim | ditto | 1862 | 21 0 |
| 25 0 | Erbach | ditto | 1862 | 22 0 |
| 29 0 | Nierstein | ditto | 1862 | 26 0 |
| 36 0 | Scharlachberg | ditto | 1862 | 32 0 |

STILL MOSELLES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 0 | Brauenberg, | Vintage | 1862 | 23 0 |
| 30 0 | Scharzberg | ditto | 1862 | 27 0 |
| 23 0 | Winningen | ditto | 1862 | 20 0 |
| 28 0 | *Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated | | | 24 0 |

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 15 0 | Payne's Medoc | 13 0 |
| 15 0 | Breakfast Claret | 13 0 |
| 17 0 | Saint Julien | 15 0 |
| 20 0 | Batailley | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Beycheville | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Chateau Larose | 18 0 |
| 24 0 | Chateau Lafitte | 28 0 |
| 30 0 | Chateau Latour | 26 0 |
| 34 0 | Chateau Margaux | 28 0 |

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 29 0 | Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | * Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf | 29 0 |
| 45 0 | Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old | 40 0 |

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 23 0 | Sauterne | 20 0 |
| 34 0 | Grand Sauterne | 30 0 |
| 42 0 | Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate | 36 0 |

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co. | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped | 20 0 |
| | Hollands Gin | |
| 20 0 | Whiskey, Scotch | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | Whiskey, Irish | 20 0 |
| 20 0 | Orange Bitters | 17 0 |
| 22 0 | Jamaica Rum | 20 0 |
| 20 0 | Ginger Wine | 17 0 |
| 20 0 | Cherry Brandy | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | Vermouth | 19 0 |

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Curaçoa | 39 0 |
| Maraschino de Zara | 39 0 |
| Noyeau | 39 0 |
| Cherry Brandy | 18 0 |

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32 0 | Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted. | 28 0 |

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 0 | Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather | 16 0 |
| 18 0 | Marsalla Z | 16 0 |
| 22 0 | Marsalla X | 20 0 |
| 25 0 | Dry Bucellas Z | 22 8 |
| 28 0 | Dry Bucellas X | 25 0 |

MANILLA CHEROOTS,

DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each.

VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.

Manufactured from all CAVITE TOBACCO.

Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 125 each.

QUEENS HAVANNAHS.

Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.

Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

| | |
|---|---|
| SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s. | per doz. |
| PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s. | „ |
| CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s. | „ |
| Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s. | „ |
| SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s. | „ |
| STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s. | „ |
| CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s. | „ |
| Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s. | „ |
| BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s | „ |

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### PAYNE AND CO.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.

(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.

Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

*Ordering direct through our London Agency.*

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE—

Green Seal, Quarts, in 1 doz. cases, Rs. 42 per doz.
Pints „ 2 „ „ 21 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

OTARD-DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDIES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Brandies consigned by the above named celebrated Cognac Vine growers—No. 3, Old Pale Cognac at Rs. 24 per doz.

YOUNG & Co., Sole Agents, Bombay.

5, Borah Bazaar Street.

CAMPBELL & Co.'s SHERRIES.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pale Dinner Wine | Rs. 18 per doz. |
| Pale dry | „ 24 „ |
| Choice pale dry | „ 27 „ |
| Amontillado | „ 32 „ |

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz. Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co., 3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen }

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

## WANTED.

NOTICE.—A limited number of GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING in the Fort. For particulars address A. B., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has had considerable experience in India, both in constructing and erecting Machinery, is well acquainted with Saw Mills, and has had the Superintendence of a Foundry and Workshop; is also qualified to take charge of the Correspondence and Accounts of a Workshop or Factory. Testimonials unexceptionable. Address S. H. T., care "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

6, HORNBY ROW, FORT.—TO BE LET, [illegible] convenient FLAT. Apply to Mr. McDONALD, on the premises.

TO LET, with [illegible] the [illegible] FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date.—Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

### GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

### MRS. LAKES

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the Alexandra Hotel, thanks the Ladies and Gentlemen for their kind patronage hitherto given him, and begs to announce that the above Hotel is now OPENED for public. The Proprietor hopes that the excellent accommodation which the Hotel provides, and every care on his part to the comfort of Visitors, together with the moderate charges for superior supplies furnished by him, will secure a continuance of patronage of the public.

Matheran, 1st October, 1869.

### THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869.

JEWANJEE & Co.

### AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

MESSRS. MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that they have opened the above Establishment for the SALE of all kinds of MILLINERY, HOSIERY, &c., of which they receive large supplies by every mail, at the lowest possible prices, which are much below those of any other house in Bombay.

Ladies desirous of visiting this Establishment will find a large assortment of Silks, Hats, Bonnets, Fabrics, &c.; also all descriptions of Ladies' requirements, from the best houses in London and Paris. Gentlemen will also meet with a large selection of Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c., &c. at very moderate prices.

Messrs. Meiffre Neveu and Co. also beg to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that on and after the 1st October 1869 their business will be carried on at No. 6, Hummum Street, being the premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Neuberg, and now undergoing very extensive alterations for the receipt of their large Overland Shipments during the ensuing cold season.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

### D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co., 50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, for through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta; and also, Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay

### COLT'S

New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge

REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY. 14, PALL MALL, LONDON

## NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.

In stone bottles with spouts for convenience of pouring out

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pints, per bottle, | 10 Annas. | Per doz. | Rs. 6 0 |
| Quarts „ „ | 1 Rupee. | „ „ | „ 10 0 |

COPYING INK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pints, per bottle, | 1 Rupee. | Per doz. | Rs. 12 0 |
| Quarts „ „ | 1-12 | „ „ | „ 20 0 |

BRIGHT RUBIAN RED INK.

Half pint stone bottles each 1 Rupee. Per doz. ... Rs. 10 0

Dealers supplied.

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to call the attention of the Public to their list of Binoculars, which are of the best quality and made in a variety of styles adapted for presentation.

| | |
|---|---|
| "Everybody's" Binocular, a Portable Instrument of great power, covered with morocco in morocco case | Rs. 15 |
| The new "Conical" Pattern Binocular, metal casing, covered with morocco in morocco case | „ 30 |
| Ditto Ditto small size, with elegant gilt mounts. | „ 35 |
| Ditto Ditto large size | „ 40 |
| The "Emperor's" Binocular, the most perfect that has been produced, metal casing, covered with russian leather in strong leather case | „ 70 |
| The "Universal" Binocular with three transposing sights for "Field," "Marine," and "Theatre," in black leather case | „ 60 |
| Ditto Ditto, elegantly mounted in Gold or Silver Electro-plate | „ 70 |

The prices quoted are for Cash with Order.

653rd EDITION.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE,

Newly Enlarged and Improved

CONTAINING ALL THE REQUISITE PRECEPTS AND EXAMPLES ON RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC, FINGERING, &c.,

AND ILLUSTRATED BY

144 Exercises,
70 Preludes and Favourite Airs,
12 Chants,

AND

Full Vocal pieces, with Piano Accompaniment; Embracing also four new exercises composed expressly for this edition,

AND

Additional Valuable Lessons selected and arranged from the works of all the Great Masters.

Price Rupees 3.

SOUNDY & Co. Rampart Row, Forbes Street, Bombay.

### SOUNDY & COMPANY, BOMBAY,

GENERAL IMPORTERS.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS IN CASES

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, India rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler | 160 0 |
| Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed, needle pointed Instruments, as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers, with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, Ivory sector, Ivory rule, and 6 inch Ivory protractor | 135 0 |
| A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box | 120 0 |
| A French Polished Rosewood-box, containing a set of Electrum Instruments as follows:—6 inch sector jointed needle pointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle-holder, 6 inch Ivory protractor, Ivory ruler, and Ivory sector | 110 0 |
| A Rosewood Box containing precisely similar set without the needle points | 100 0 |
| A French Polished Mahogany box of best German silver Instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 Ivory handle pens, 6 inch Ivory protractor, Ivory sector, and Ivory ruler | 75 0 |
| Mahogany French Polished Box, containing a set of German Silver Instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory sector, Ivory protractor and Ivory ruler | 50 0 |
| A Mahogany French Polished Box, containing a set of brass Instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, Ivory handle pen, box wood 6 inch protractor, and ebony parallel ruler | 25 0 |

*** SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior [illegible] which is well adapted as a Present.

| | |
|---|---|
| Proportional Compasses, German Silver, in neat Morocco cases | 25 0 |
| Pocket Turn in compass, Electrum, in a Morocco case | 26 0 |
| Napier Compass, Electrum, in case, very compact | 22 0 |
| Hair Dividers, Electrum, 5 inch | 7 0 |
| Do. do. 6 inch | 8 0 |
| Brass Dividers of various sizes from Rs. 3 to Rs. | 7 0 |
| Ebony handle drawing Pens | 3 0 |
| Ivory do. do. do. | 3 6 |
| Do. do. jointed | 4 0 |

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PINS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c., &c.

PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH, in rolls of [illegible] yards, and one yard wide, per roll, Rs. 24.

DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes.

TRACING PAPERS.

CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' OFFICES.

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

### Mr. J. NEUBERG,

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES, for large and small Families, with all Cooking Utensils complete.

J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE of every description, 10 per cent. discount for Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

COUNTRY-MADE TABLE LINEN, 20 per cent. discount for Cash.

J. NEUBERG

ENGLISH TABLE LINEN, 25 per cent. discount for Cash

J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS, WALL PAPERS, GOLD BEADINGS, HAND GLASSES, &c.

J. NEUBERG.

BASS'S PALE ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, at Rs. 23 per cask of 4 dozen quarts

J. NEUBERG.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, at Rs. 23 per cask of 4 dozen quarts.

J. NEUBERG.

BASS'S PALE ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, at Rs. 28 per cask of 8 dozen pints.

9, Hummum Street.

J. NEUBERG.

### THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S

PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash,

Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford Street, London, W.

### HEAL and SONS.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON. 196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

### THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hair Brushes. | Flesh Gloves. |
| Nail Brushes. | Chest Expanders. |
| Tooth Brushes | Eau de Cologne. |
| Combs. | Violet Powder. |
| Corn Plasters. | Feeding Bottles. |
| Perfumery. | Court Plaster. |
| Sponges. | Filters. |
| Sponge Bags. | |

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE inquiry for Back Bay shares at Rs. 580, Colabas at Rs. 1,740, and Mazagons at Rs. 1,230 for cash. Market steady.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Noml. value of sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 10 p.ct. | Agra Bank | par. |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1650 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 626¼ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 220 |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct | Ditto of Madras | 4,600 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 6 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 340 |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 6 do. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 210 |
| 37,096 | 250 | 125 | 8 do. | National Bank of India | 138 |
| 60,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 425 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| Number of Shares. | Noml. value of sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 65 | Colaba Land Co. | 1735 |
| 10,800 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 30 | Elph'st'ne Land | 1015 |
| 10,800 | 1,000 | 650 | „11-14 | Do. New | 655 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all* | Nil | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 210 |
| 2,000 | 5,000 | 4,100 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 1230 |
| 5,000 | 2,000 | 1,300 | Nil | Port Canning | 280 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| Number of Shares. | Noml. value of sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 35 ps | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,325 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 200 ps | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 800 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | 30 do. | Alexandra Press Co. | 620 |
| | 12,000 | 11,000 | 1750 ps | Apollo Press Co. | 8,200 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 375 do. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,075 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 93½ do. | Do. New | 525 |
| 500 | 1,880 | all | 800 ps. | Colaba Press Co | 11,000 |
| 350 | 2,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 1,100 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 1000* | Fort Press Co. | 10,200 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 100 ps | Framji Cowasji Press | 1,275 |
| 200 | 6,000 | all | 425 ps | Hydraulic Press Co. | 3,400 |
| 1000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 100 ps | Kurrachee Press Co. | 900 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | 500 | ... | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 280 |
| 120 | 2,500 | all | 350* | Prince of Wales Press | 2,700 |
| 225 | 2,000 | 750 | ... | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,250 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | ... | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,650 |

(* Per share for the half-year.)

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| Number of Shares. | Noml. value of sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 870 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 90*p.s | Alliance Spinning | 1,500 |
| 100 | 5,500 | all | ... | Bombay | 2,800 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 10 pc. | Bombay United | 740 |
| 800 | 500 | all | ... | Broach Mills | 260 |
| 300 | 5,000 | all | ... | Coorla Spinning | 1,950 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 150p.s | Great Eastern | 1345 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 50 | Manockji Petit's | 700 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | ... | Oriental | 1,300 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 2,300 | ... | Royal | 1,400 |

(* For the half year.)

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| Number of Shares. | Noml. value of sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 218.3.0 | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 226 |
| ... | £20 | 109.1.5 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 198 |
| ... | £ 0 | 43.10.2 | do. | Do. | |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1100 |
| ... | £18 | 196.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 195 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| Number of Shares. | Noml. value of sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | ... | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 950 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 5 | Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co. | 35 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 300 | 9 | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 190 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | Nil | Treacher & Co. | 240 |

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 50 | Jan. '56 | Bank of Bombay | 50 |
| 25 | 13½ | ... | Do. China | 5¼ |
| 200 | 35 | Sept. '67 | B'bay Trdg & B'nkg | 6 |
| 200 | 40 | Sept. '67 | Brokers' Bank | 15 |
| 250 | ... | Mar. '66 | Central Bank | 5 |
| ... | ... | ... | East India Bank's | 15 –16 |
| 200 | 10 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 6 |
| 200 | 63 | May '67 | Royal Bank | 12 |
| 130 | 66 | Apr. '67 | Old Financial | 8 |

#### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,200 | 1,750 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. | 580 |
| 3,500 | 2,400 | ... | B'bay & Bengal S. S. | 100 |
| 5,000 | 2,400 | ... | Bombay Ship Co. | 100 |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 11⅜d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 11 11/16d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11 13/16d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100¼ |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100 |
| Do. | 60 days' sight | 99¾ |
| Madras | At sight | 100¼ |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99¾ |
| Chin | 60 Do. do | 224 |

#### BANK OF BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 4 per cent |
| Mercantile Bills | |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each | Rs. 10-6 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, 10-4 |
| Carolus | ,, 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, 220 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |

CALCUTTA.—24TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—4 per cents., some odd pieces sold at Rs. 94-10 or 5-6 discount, and upwards of half a lakh at Rs. 93-12 or 6-4 discount, and 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 107-14 to 108-0. 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were bought, by an investor, at Rs. 108.

The following sales and purchases in shares were reported to-day:—

Bank of Bengal shares, a large number, to three or four parties at Rs. 1,550.

Punjab Bank shares, three or four lots, price not stated.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 192½.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 525.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 400 per share of Rs. 1,400 paid-up.—*Englishman.*

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Crawford, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Walker, Ensign, 55th Regiment, to join, from Poona.
Bannerman, Lieutenant, 1st C. I. Horse, on leave, from Goona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Walker, Ensign, 55th Regiment, to join, to Chakrata.
Robinson, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Kamptee.
Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Kulladghee.
Ward, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Semple, M.D., Staff Surgeon, B. M. S., *en route*, to Aden.
Apthorp, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Bampfield, Major and Paymaster, 90th Light Infantry, on duty, to England.
Stoton, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Davis, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Saugor.

### PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 29th September, 1869.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Sept. 1869 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to the abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.
On Monday, the 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Wednesday, the 6th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M. B.)
On Friday, the 8th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.
On Saturday, the 9th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Tuesday, the 12th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Thursday, the 14th, Ordnance Department.
On Saturday, the 16th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Monday, the 18th, Byculla Schools.

### DISTRICT ORDERS.

By Brigadier General T. Stock, Commanding Bombay District.

Bombay, Thursday, 30th September 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 771 of 1864:—

Lieutenant W. N. Whitty, 2-10th Foot, has been allowed leave for 15 days, on urgent private affairs, from the 28th instant.

Cornet F. J. Graves, 20th Hussars, has been granted leave for 15 days, on urgent private affairs, from the 28th instant.

David O'Brien, 3rd Class Barrack Master (Warrant Officer,) has obtained leave for two months, on medical certificate.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Sandwith, Staff Corps, Commandant Her Majesty's 8th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain C. T. Haig, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, 2nd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Major J. P. Battersby, Her Majesty's 60th Regiment of Foot, Assistant Adjutant General, Hydrabad Subsidiary Force.

Captain E. W. Flint, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant F. A. Stoton, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Cookson, Madras Cavalry, unattached, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1796.

Lieutenant G. C. Sartorius, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. Country, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant William Tufnell Keays, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the 20th September 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The name of Lieutenant Colonel (Colonel Retired List) Edmund Arthur Guerin, who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, is removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry owing to the death of Colonel (General) George Moore, on the 18th August 1869.

Mr. A. Wolfe, First Class School Master, Lawrence School, Mount Aboo, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed by the Overland route.

Major T. W. W. Pierce, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 10th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the 20th November 1869, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Third Class Hospital Assistant A. S. deSouza is struck off the Rolls of the Subordinate Medical Department.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Lyon to act as Judge and Session Judge of Rutnagherry during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. R. W. Hunter, or until further orders.

Captain F. P. Forteath, Cantonment Magistrate at Aden, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Military Cantonment at Aden.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 25th ultimo:—

Mr. Nilcunt Anunt Josee to be confirmed as Second Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. H. L. Wright to act as First Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, during the time Mr. A. Faulkner continues to act as Deputy Commissioner Northern Division.

Mr. E. Pratt to act as Second Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, vice Mr. H. L. Wright.

Mr. T. M. Cotgrave to act as Third Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, vice Mr. Pratt.

The privilege leave of absence for two months granted to Mr. William Turnbull, Assistant Settlement Officer Right Bank Indus, under date the 20th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. W. Walton, Assistant Superintendent in charge Dharwar Factory, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from the 1st October 1869.

Mr. R. E. Candy, Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Canara, is allowed special leave for one month, previous to his appearing before the Examination Committee in January next, to undergo an examination for High Proficiency in Canarese.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Cowell, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, with Apothecary Shreeput Sheshadree and Second Class Hospital Assistant Gomes, has been ordered to proceed to Sind on special duty.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed by Her Majesty' Principal Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr. F. Thelwall, Second Assistant Collector of Canara, for three months, on sick certificate.

Mr E. W. Ravenscroft, for three months, on sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. P. M. Dalzell, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Northern Division, for one month, on sick certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to their duties:—

Covenanted.

Mr. J. E. André, on expiration of leave.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. C. Denton, in change of Treasure Chest at Mhow, on expiration of leave.

Mr. F. T. Willaume, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey Hydrabad Assigned District, on 11th September 1869, Overland.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant S. L. Jacob, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Captain A. F. Vibart acted as Executive Engineer, Sholapoor, from the 10th August to the 10th September 1869, during the absence of Captain Manson, R.E., on privilege leave.

Lieutenant A. R. Seton, R.E., is confirmed in the appointment of Executive Engineer, Sattara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

Mr. S. Doig, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate for Lieutenant Cruickshank, Executive Engineer, Lower Narra, during the latter Officer's absence on privilege leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend C. Walford, M.A., has been granted privilege leave for one month, from the 25th instant.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

41st Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas P. A. Bracken to be Captain, without purchase, vice Peddie, deceased. Dated 12th September 1869.

Ensign Charles Torkington to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bracken, promoted. Dated 12th September 1869.

Staff Surgeon C. M. M. Miller, M. D., attached to the 103rd Foot, is directed, on the expiration of his leave, to proceed and assume medical charge of the 55th Foot, at Chuckrata.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 6th instant:—

Lieutenant F. Bigg, Royal Artillery.
Ensign N. C. Martelli, 1st Battalion 11th Foot.
Ensign H. M. Carter, 62nd Foot.
Ensign W. F. Vetch, 102nd Foot.
Ensign A. H. Hornsby, 102nd Foot.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon G. A. A. Oliver, (C Battery A Brigade,) to Calcutta, from the 1st to the 30th September, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

18th Hussars.—Lieutenant W. G. Andrews, to England, via the Cape, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant R. F. Williams, (H Battery 8th Brigade,) to Nynee Tal, from the 31st August to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

11th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Major J. Roe, to remain at Mussoorie, from 1st to 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

36th Foot.—Lieutenant S. V. Gordon, (1st Wing Subaltern 23rd Native Infantry) from the 1st to the 25th July [illegible] extension, to remain in Calcutta, to study the native [illegible]

38th Foot.—Colonel F. A. Willis, C. B., to Bombay, for [illegible] 15th October, and thence to England, [illegible] months, on private affairs.

60th Foot. (2nd Battalion)—Lieutenant W. Forster, to Nynee Tal, from the 3rd September to the 30th November, on medical certificate.

Ensign R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, to Nynee Tal, from the 3rd September to the 30th November, on medical certificate.

(3rd Battalion.)—Captain R. F. Jennings, to England via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

96th Foot.—Ensign H. A. Vincent, to remain at Poona where he now is, from the 1st September 1869 to the 28th February 1870, on urgent private affairs.

103rd Foot.—Captain G. B. Wolseley, to remain at Murree, from the 1st September to the 15th October, on medical certificate, in extension.

Lieutenant and Adjutant A. A. Godwin, to England, for fifteen months, from date of departure from Bombay on private affairs, doing duty with troops, should his services be required.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant F. W. Robertson, to remain at Shillong, from the 15th to the 27th August, on private affairs, in extension.

Rifle Brigade, (3rd Battalion)—Lieutenant R. E. Crompton, to remain at Simla, from the 15th September to the 14th October, on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. England, (3rd Squadron Officer,) to remain at Simla, from the 16th to the 31st October, on urgent private affairs, in extension, under the rules of 1868.

British Medical Service.—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. D. Sainter, to England, via Egypt, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH SEPTEMBER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | Nom.p.ton |
| | Cases | ,, |
| | Seeds | ,, |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,, |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | none loading. |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bdls | £0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. |
| | Seeds | £0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d. |
| Havre | Cotton | £2 0s. 0d. Nominal. |
| | Coffee | Nominal |
| Overland | Steamers | £3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 10 per bale. |
| | ,, Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | Nominal |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton. |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas per bag nominal. |

ARRIVAL.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Himalaya (s) | Hutchinson | Coast. |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Lord Clyde | Ellis | Singapore. |
| | Muzaffer | Sanders | Moulmein. |
| | City of Paris | Jack | Colombo. |
| | Mayaram Dayaram | Nacoda | Siam and Singapore. |
| | John O'Gaunt | Donnan | Alleppie. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Salsette, Tomlin, to China, &c. Ship Sunda, Overgaoun, to Galle.

The steamer Neera, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 25 | Nusser Mujeed | Nacoda | Jedda, Aug. 11. |
| | John Clark | Ross | Boston, June 2. |

DEPARTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 25 | Kate Gregory | — | — |
| | Robert | — | — |

The following is a list of passengers per steamer Madras, which left Calcutta on the 24th Sept. for Akyab, Rangoon and Moulmein:—

Capt. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, D. Mackey, Esq., G. Parry, Esq., and Bhiccajee Burjojee, Esq.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Simla, sailed on September 26:—

For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Loch, Hon'ble J. B. Phear, Mr. H. H. Locke, Mrs. Craik, Miss Webb, Mr. Craik, Mr. and Mrs. Marendin, infant and European servant, Mr. G. P. Meletus, Sir Barnes Peacock, and native male servant, Mrs. Peacock, Cornet G. E. Money, and Lieut.-Col. Pester.

For Galle.—Mr. R. P. Irwin, Mr. Henry Brown, Mr. John G. Morton, and Mr. John Moore.

For Melbourne.—Mr. Hartigan.

For Sydney.—Mr. W. W. Burt.

For Marseilles.—Mr. William Terry, and Mrs. Reynold and family.

For Southampton.—Mrs. Bernard Kendall and family, Mrs. Gestrell and family, Mr. L. A. MacIntyre, Miss Martin, Mrs. R. P. Irwin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Staddon, Capt. J. Lamke, Ensiglin Hill, Mr. Albert Bushell, Mr. Robert Bell, and Mr. MCcaum.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | Oct. | 2 | Saturday | Nov. | 13 |
| ,, | ,, | 9 | ,, | ,, | 20 |
| ,, | ,, | 16 | ,, | ,, | 27 |
| ,, | ,, | 23 | ,, | Dec. | 4 |
| ,, | ,, | 30 | ,, | ,, | 11 |
| ,, | Nov. | 6 | | | |

READY AT NOON TO-DAY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Victoria Horse Dak.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GOMPERTZ—September 21st, at Shikarpoor, Upper Scinde, the wife of R. Gompertz, Esq., Local Funds Executive Engineer, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHICHGUR—September 28th, at Girgaum, of dropsy, supervening on Bright's disease, Muncherjee Pestonjee Chichgur, of the Shipping Office, aged 45, leaving his aged parents and a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan his loss.

FISHER—September 26th, at Ahmedabad, of apoplexy, Mr. John Fisher, engine driver B. B. & C. I. Railway, aged 36 years and 7 months, deeply regretted, leaving behind a widow and four children to mourn his loss.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

FARRELL—September 19th, at Calcutta, the wife of H. Farrell, Esq., of a son.

WALKER—September 11th, at Mahinarra Factory, Upper Assam, the wife of Mr. W. Walker, of a daughter.

### NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1869.

ELSEWHERE will be found certain statements respecting the European Assurance Society, which we published in second and third editions yesterday. The first is a statement based on a private telegram, and supplied to us by the gentleman who received it. The second is a letter from Mr. Wallis, the Assistant Secretary of [illegible] instructed by the Bombay directors. Of our own knowledge we know nothing, but our authority, the partner of one of the Bombay directors, fully warranted us in using the information placed at our disposal for publication. It is greatly to be regretted that the Bombay directors have not been informed of a step so serious as that implied in the telegram; the more especially as the policy-holders in India are very numerous. It is gratifying to know, however, on the word of the Bombay directors, that the condition of the Bombay branch is most prosperous and satisfactory, and that, unlike the Albert, they still have their funds safely lodged in Government securities. The general position of the Society was stated in an advertisement published by us in August. It showed a large excess of claims, but the year's income from premiums, old and new, was upwards of £80,000 in excess of payments on life and guarantee claims, including bonus additions. The Society had a most attractive list of names in its prospectus—the Queen being "patron of the Royal Naval, Military and East India Life Department;" and among the vice-patrons were the Dukes of Cambridge and Richmond, Earl Grey, Lord Eversley, Sir Stafford Northcote, and a host of naval and military G. C. B.'s. We can offer no explanation of the reported calamity; but following so closely on the fall of the Albert it will tell with great severity on insurance generally, and on that of India particularly.

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WE are of those who hold the dreadful heresy that it is a good thing for India, despite the cost it occasions, that she is compelled to have a frontier policy, and every now and then a small offensive war. Those who sincerely believe that there is and is to be peace for evermore, within and without our borders, will pity and perhaps lament over our utterly lost condition. So be it. No amount of pity, no stretch of imagination can disprove the fact that we are obliged to maintain a large military force, for precisely the reason that military forces all over the world are kept up; nor will any one say that a military force, if maintained at all, should not be kept in an efficient state. But beyond the routine of the parade ground, and an occasional march, the troops have no kind of service to perform. We do not contend that very powerful armies may not be trained in a period of profound peace, because that would be folly and contrary to experience. Perhaps the best armies have been prepared in camps and stations, doing ordinary and extraordinary drill-work. But no soldier will deny that a force, which lives on the alert, in the presence of a possible enemy, and occasionally turns out to contend with him, is likely to be more effective than one doomed to inaction. In fact a tried force is a far different thing from an untried force. The very habit of living in constant readiness alone gives the first an immense advantage. No inventions of the camp can compensate for the reality of warfare, however petty; and yet, with inventions of the camp as substitutes, the greater part of the army in India, happily, must rest content.

It so happens, however, that on the North-West frontier there are permanent foes; and we see no reason why advantage of the fact should not be taken to give part of the army a chance of seeing some service. After all it is the business of the soldier, and like other people, he does not despise employment in his own line. Active service excites and keeps alive the military spirit, and affords opportunities of testing ability; and although everything looks so peaceful, nothing is so dangerous in this world as to believe in immutability and trust to appearances. At any rate security on the frontier is not what we have to expect, and, as practical men, the Government are bound to be always ready to deal with any disturbance in that quarter. Such is the indubitable fact, and, being so, we say that it is a good thing for the army. The *Pioneer* has arrived at the conclusion that some novel method of treating the tribes is to be tried, and implies the appointment of a sort of Lord of the Marches, whose duty it would be to punish promptly any aggression or insult, with the troops at hand or those that could be brought at once on the scene. There is, no doubt, much to be said against ostentatious campaigns in large force devised and carried out with deliberation long after the offence was committed. It is not only the delay which can be alleged against that method, but the concentration and operation of a force counted by thousands, not only begets notions of conquest and subjugation, but implies results beyond what Government ever seeks or attempts to attain. The results are certain to be out of all proportion to the force employed, and sneers of disappointment welcome the army home. On the other hand there may be too much risk in working with a small force, yet that is principally caused by delay in moving against an enemy to whom time is everything. It may also be said that the duty to be undertaken is more than an officer not of high rank should be entrusted with, while an officer of orthodox rank will not command a small force. We agree with our Allahabad contemporary that India of all countries is the place where you could find plenty of able men exactly adapted to the work required to be done. Rumour from Simla, though unanimous in agreeing that no frontier war will be initiated this year, unless provoked, yet intimates that Lord Mayo still harkens to those who are anxious to see a "big thing" attempted and accomplished. Big things are attractive. There is the hope of ending the disturbance once for all, a very powerful inducement and quite accordant with the fashionable theories of the day. But it is open to doubt whether, without great and continuous exertions, ending with annexation, we could subdue the tribes by any expedition. Now we do not desire annexation, solely because it would be inexpedient and impolitic. There would be nothing wrong in annexation, but it would breed more trouble, create distrust, and put us in no better position. Therefore we deprecate huge and costly expeditions intended only to imitate the famous King of France in the legendary ryhme; and greatly incline towards the sensible suggestions set forth at Allahabad. If they are carried out we join with our contemporary in hoping that the Border leaders on our side may have powers commensurate with their duties, which, as he remarks, could only be conferred by exempting the dangerous districts from the operation of ordinary law. It may be anticipated that shrieks will arise from the sentimental school, but if the Government is wise to them it will pay no heed. The first duty of Government, whatever the rose-water critics may say, is to understand thoroughly the conditions of its own existence and fulfil them. One is to stand in readiness for battle; and another is to neglect no opportunity which may be presented for imparting a practical element to the training of the army.

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WHILE there are some who may think that Mr. Connon has dealt leniently with Captain Wyllie, there are none who can find fault with the justness of his decision to punish that person. The commander of a ship is indued with great power solely because he bears the burden of a great responsibility; and society acquiesces readily in the arrangement, because it is understood that the masters of ships are to exercise their power legally and with discretion. But public safety requires that conduct like that into which Captain Wyllie allowed himself to be betrayed should always be severely punished. In this case, Mr. Connon has inflicted a just, and, as some are disposed to think, a lenient sentence; while, at the same time, it is admitted that the effect on the future career of the offender may be just as severe as if he had been imprisoned for a month. And no doubt that is so. What, however, we desire to draw attention to is the question whether it is fair to allow a man, partly convicted on the evidence of some of his subordinates, to go hence in command of that ship. Consider the conduct of the second mate. He actually tried to prevent witnesses from attending to give evidence in a court of justice. The animus is here manifest, and if it is displayed by the second mate when he is within reach of the law, what form may it not take when the master, fresh from conviction, and that second mate, are again at sea? Will not a very serious responsibility be incurred, providing there is any power to prevent it, in permitting the master, Wyllie, to sail again in command of the men who have been summoned as witnesses by the prosecution? Moreover, it is open to doubt whether a man suffering imprisonment for a very grave delinquency ought, until the matter has been laid before the authorities at home, to be entrusted with a ship again. It is not only for the sake of the crew that we make these remarks, although they deserve protection, but for the sake of those whose hard fate it may be to sail as passengers under Mr. Wyllie. We submit that if there is any one in Bombay having authority to act in the matter, he ought seriously to consider and determine whether he should not act in the direction we have suggested.

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IT appears that the Government of India contemplate the adoption of measures for effecting the efficient registration of the births, deaths, and marriages of Europeans in India. The "Englishman" thinks there can be no doubt as to their desirability. "The inconveniences caused by the present faulty arrangements have long been a cause of complaint to the public, and of unnecessary trouble and bother to the Government. We doubt, however, whether, instead of the chaplain being selected to act as registrar, it would not be better to confer the necessary powers on the magistrate."

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 18TH SEPT. AFT.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day at 10d.

Consols 92⅞.

Oriental Bank shares .......£43
Chartered ,, ............£17 10s.
,, Merc. ,, ............£33
4 per cent Government Securities..92
5 ,, ,, ,, ....105¼
5½ ,, ,, ,, ....110½
Exchange in India ..............1s. 11⅝d.
Total coin in Bank of England and France .......................£69,750,000
Total Notes outstanding ..........£77,000,000

A MERCANTILE firm has favoured us with a copy of the following telegram received via Russia. It is dated Liverpool, 4-44 P.M., of the 23rd instant:—

Cotton market dull, and prices gradually declining. (Quotation unintelligible.) Sales of Middling Orleans, December shipment, are being made at 11¼d., 8¼lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings 10s. 6d.

### INCREASING DISTRESS IN RAJPOOTANA.

COLONEL KEATINGE has just reported that distress is increasing most markedly throughout Rajpootana, and that a very serious emigration has again commenced from Marwar.

### PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMED.

LAST year H.H. Prince Gholam Mahomed, with the consent of Government, invested Rs. 1,85,000 in Government securities in order that the monthly sum of Rs. 550 might be given in charity to the infirm, the deformed, and the poor of Mysore, in the following proportions, viz., 100 Mussulmans, 50 Christians, and 20 Brahmins.

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore is the official trustee of this fund, and selects the pensioners.

The Prince has since invested a similar sum for the relief of the poor of Calcutta and its suburbs, the securities being endorsed to the Judge and the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs for the time being, who are to select the recipients of charity. The scheme embraces 245 pensioners, of whom 150 are to be Mahomedans, 55 Christians, and 40 Hindoos; but His Highness is willing that the portion of the fund which he has set apart exclusively for the benefit of the Christian poor, should be disposed of by the Government of India in any way they may think most desirable.

## THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY WINDING UP.

IN an edition we published yesterday forenoon we gave the substance of a telegram from London received by Mr. Hurrell, solicitor, and dated the 23rd, announcing that petitions to wind up the European Assurance Society have been presented to the Court of Chancery—one of them being presented by the directors,—and stating that the affairs of the Company were little better than those of the Albert. It will be seen from the following letter, which we also published yesterday, that the Bombay directors have not received any information to this effect, nor any that the Society had, as was inferred from the terms of the telegram above alluded to, suspended payment. It is hardly necessary to add that the European Assurance Society is a concern having a large Indian connection:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am instructed by the Directors of the Bombay Branch of the European Assurance Society to communicate to you, by consent of the gentleman who received the message, the following extracts from a private telegram from London dated 23rd instant:—

"Three petitions to wind up European Assurance. * * * *

Petitions to be heard 2nd October * * * * * Both shareholders and policy-holders will be heard."

The Bombay Directors consider it due to those interested in the European Assurance to give the above information; at the same time they desire to intimate that they have not received any advice of the above themselves. They are however in a position to state that the condition of the Bombay Branch is most prosperous and satisfactory, and the funds invested in Government securities *only*; but as to the general position of the Society they can only speak from the printed reports and statistics furnished by the Directors in London at a meeting held on the 13th May last, and from the speech of the Chairman (Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.) on that occasion.—Your obedient servant,

C. J. WALLIS, Assist. Secretary,
Indian Branches European Assurance Society.
Bombay, 30th September 1869.

## MOZAMBIQUE.

### THE PORTUGUESE EXPEDITION TO THE ZAMBEZI.

MOZAMBIQUE, 23RD AUGUST.

You may wish to have some news concerning this rich colony. The new Governor-General and the other officials who accompanied him arrived at this city on the 7th of April, and on the 8th His Excellency assumed the government with all the usual ceremony. The expeditionary battalion of sepoys organised at Goa was already here. That battalion, which is composed of 431 soldiers, has come very well equipped, and in the best spirits for engaging in the war of the Zambezi. It is commanded by the brave Major Pegado, who greatly distinguished himself in the war of Satary. His Excellency has appointed Major Javares d'Almeida commander-in-chief of the troops, and has conferred on him the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This officer also has an excellent reputation as a military man, and, besides, has a perfect knowledge of the seat of war, for he has been some years Governor of the district of Tête, and it is in that territory that the war will be carried on.

On the 19th May, after having been reviewed by His Excellency, the battalion embarked on board the ship Tejo, with the commander-in-chief and his suite, on their way to Quilimane, where they arrived on the 26th. On account of bad weather the debarkation of baggage and war material was not finished till the 29th; and on the 4th of June the battalion left for the Mazaro, 32 lieues (about 90 miles) from Quilimane, where it established its first cantonment.

By the official bulletin sent herewith you will see that on the 19th of June the expeditionary force from Portugal arrived at this city. It is composed of a battery of artillery, a battalion of chasseurs, two officers of the Engineers, some Sappers, a *compagnie de santé*, &c. They are very good troops, armed with Westley-Richard breech-loaders, and having rifled canon This force left on the 24th June for Quilimane, where it arrived on the 26th, having got through the debarkation with the greatest possible speed. By the latest advices it is known that the troops left Quilimane for the Mazara on the 25th July and that they should arrive on the 3rd of this month at that cantonment. The different bodies of troops will be united above the town of Suma, near the Lupata. The battalion of sepoys from Loanda is looked for daily, and perhaps it will not arrive in time to take part in the first combats.

I hope it will be a short and glorious campaign that these troops have gone to carry on at the Zambezi, and that its first result will be to cause tranquility to reign in all that vast territory—the best suited by its natural resources to be colonised, and likely to present a great commercial development in the course of a very few years.

The different administrative measures that the new Governor General has already introduced prove his intelligence and also his serious and grave character. The inhabitants of the colony are well satisfied with him, and expect much from his government.

I shall now give you a piece of bad news which I should much rather not have to relate. On the 15th of July there anchored at this port the steam corvette of war ———, commanded by ———. The commander came ashore to compliment H. E. the Governor General, who, being unwell, did not receive him. He said he would leave on the 17th for the Cape, and that he would accept any mail for Europe which might be given to him. The Governor General sent one of his adjutants on board the following day, to express his compliments to the commander and all his officers; but there were only the second and other two officers on board, as the commander and the others had gone to hunt tigers and other game on the mainland opposite the island, whence they returned early on the morning of the 17th. About eight o'clock that morning some inhabitants came to the palace of the Government with a complaint against the English commander, who detained on board and wished to carry away with him thirteen black servants of the complainants. The Governor General at once sent an officer on board to tell the commander to send the blacks ashore. He replied that these men had asked his protection on account of bad treatment they had received from their masters. The officer told him that that was not the truth, that the blacks wished to return on shore, that they were free—as we no longer have slaves,—that in consequence they could not leave without passport, and that if he carried them away in this manner he would do something contrary to the Portuguese laws, which he was obliged to respect so long as he was in Portuguese territory. To this the commander replied that he had no blacks on board; and he gave the order to sail, and left immediately.

It is said that His Excellency has addressed a report of this affair to the Naval and Colonial Minister, in order that the facts may be brought to the knowledge of the English Minister at Lisbon.

[We print this statement on good Portuguese authority, but our readers will see that it is purely *ex parte*. The letter is translated from the French.]

### THE MURDER AT MADRAS.

THE Coroner of Madras held an adjourned inquest at the Coroner's office, 1st Line Beach, last Friday evening, touching the death of Gunner Alexander Rodgers, of No. 2 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, who was stabbed in the heart by a comrade of his named William Gimson at the Fort, on Sunday morning, the 19th instant.

The jury, after a consultation of ten minutes, brought in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against William Gimson.

The prisoner will be put up for trial at the Black Town Police Court on Monday the 27th instant.—*Madras Mail.*

### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 25th September, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 28,641 | 2 | 1 |
| Merchandize | 21,579 | 10 | 9 |
| Back Bay Earth Trains | 532 | 8 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 522 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 51,275 | 4 | 10 |

Corresponding week in September, 1868.

Open 307½ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 32,738 | 15 | 6 |
| Merchandize | 20,538 | 8 | 9 |
| Back Bay Earth Trains | 189 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 255 | 8 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 53,722 | 0 | 3 |
| Decrease | 2,446 | 11 | 5 |

## ENGLISH NEWS TO 3RD SEPT.

RECEIVED BY THE S.S. NEERA.

### THE MINISTRY.

(*Home News*, Sept. 3.)

WE have no Ministerial news to announce, except that the First Lord of the Admiralty has again taken the nominal command of a most powerful fleet, and has gone to sea. There may be something amusing to the irreverent in the idea of the peaceful Mr. Childers being placed at the head of the tremendous naval force, which, armed with all the appliances of modern science, is now sweeping the ocean; but the wisdom of the system which places a landsman over all the gallant and zealous sea-captains for such purposes as are now in hand must be evident to all but the flippant. Mr. Childers is no mere wonderer at the splendid machines under his charge, he comprehends this *raison d'être*, and looks at them as something more than mere ships. He learned some valuable lessons last year, and the proof was seen in the estimates, and it is highly satisfactory that he should complete his education. It is hardly worth while adding that the Attorney-General has found an opportunity of making a speech to his constituents, and lauding the Parliament as the best one that ever assembled. Naturally, although he allows that the Irish Church Act was an important measure, he regards the Bankruptcy Act as the grand achievement, and gave it proportionate space in his address. A Conservative member of much sense, Mr. Fowler, has frankly told his locality that unless the present Ministry commit some signal blunder there is not much chance of a Conservative Government for many a year to come. He is not so despairing as was, in old time, Mr. Disraeli, who said in mournful accents in the House, "I belong to a party that never can rise again." Perhaps, had he been pressed on this when he was Prime Minister, he would have said that the old party had not risen again, but that his followers were "convertites" to free trade, reform, and Catholic endowment.

### FAMINES AND IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

(*Times*, Sept. 1.)

WE have not succeeded, with all our wealth, ingenuity and power, in preserving the people of India from the perils of starvation, but we have most materially reduced those perils. Famines occur less frequently than in ancient times, and when they do occur the mortality is far less. Perhaps those who remember that three short years ago 750,000 people died from want in a single province of the Bengal Presidency we think we have little credit to claim for ourselves, but if the famine of 1866 be compared with the famine of 1770 the difference will soon appear. In 1770 ten millions of people perished, and half the land of Bengal, it is said, returned to jungle. Again, in these North-Western Provinces, the famine of 1837 was far more fatal than that of 1860. The intervening years had brought improved roads, improved enterprise, and comparatively rapid communications. Grain was poured into the suffering country in such abundance that, as an official report stated, the Great Trunk Road was actually worn out by the traffic of 15 days. Probably, if the worst should happen, we may succeed in rendering the visitation lighter than that of nine years since, but all the conditions of the case are against us. No railway enters Rajpootana—indeed, there is nothing to attract one, The opium of Malwa excepted, this vast tract of country produces nothing—no iron, no indigo, no coal, no jute. no cotton, not even any timber. There is a railway projected from Baroda to Delhi which would cut right through it, but the works are not yet in progress. The country, as we have said, is not under our own administration, and though all its princes are indebted to us for protection and amenable to our influence, it is not easy to move them to any purpose. Nevertheless, the Government will do what it can, and its first step has been to postpone the great durbar.

By the light of this announcement we can appreciate the apologies offered for the Indian Budget in the late debates. How is a financial balance to [illegible] tained in a country where a bad [illegible] at any time render a whole province [illegible] and bring an enormous expenditure [illegible] Government [illegible] When it was urged [illegible] works of irrigation [illegible] the revenue of the empire, it [illegible] that such works might have [illegible] saving that revenue [illegible] How often have our [illegible] ted the horrors and [illegible] of an actual famine? How far would they serve to [illegible] the operation of the very famine now perhaps impending? It was stated in our Calcutta correspondence that in the North-Western Provinces alone the State canals last year irrigated 665,023 acres of land above and beyond the area irrigated in the year preceding. What may we not owe to that progress before the present year is out? Is it a small matter to reduce or bring within compass the effects of these periodical visitations? When it is alleged that the revenue of India barely equals its expenditure, and that the outgoings always balance the income, should it not be remembered that, except for the public works on which we spend so much, the income over large tracts of the country might fail altogether?

On the postponement of the durbar itself we may look, perhaps, without much regret. It is certainly not improbable that some advantage has attended these gatherings, but of late years they have succeeded each other in rapid succession, and the reception given to Shere Ali the other day at Umballah must have sufficed for a display of our military power. Asiatics, it is said, are fond of shows and impressed by pomps and ceremonies, but the native princes of India, or, at any rate, the more considerable of them, have learnt by this time to measure our power by more substantial estimates. The people, too, ought to think the better of a Government which puts the question of their sustenance before all other considerations and foregoes a magnificent project rather than incur the risk of untimely extravagance. We may hope yet—indeed, from the latest speculations there seems reason to hope—that the threatened famine may be averted, but if it should actually arrive we shall be able to measure the resources and energy of the Indian Government in 1869 by the records of its performances in years gone by. Only, let no one in this country imagine that an Indian famine, is, as a famine, a matter of reproach to us as rulers of India. It would take many years of the best government imaginable to relieve India from the terrible liabilities which its climate and configuration create. All that we can do is to foresee them and mitigate their effect. In the Orissa famine we failed in the former of these obligations, and to the result we owe, perhaps, that vigilance which is manifest now, and which is expressed in the information before us.

### "THE TRUE STORY OF LADY BYRON'S LIFE."

AN article under this title, written by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, commences the September number of "Macmillan's Magazine." It will be read with world-wide interest, for though 45 years have worn out the spell which once belonged to Byron's verse, though criticism has dealt coldly and calmly with it, rejecting its meretricious sentiment and determining its sterling qualities, the man himself remains much the same as he was first pictured to us in Moore's biography and Macaulay's brilliant and pathetic essay. To those who cannot rest content with an author's writings, but must concern themselves with his individuality, he is still the *beau ideal* of a poet. He stands out from them all with his handsome face, his susceptible and impetuous temperament, his sorrows and dissipations, his loves and hatreds. Condemned at the bar of opinion as a dissolute man, of violent, uncontrolled passions, his misfortunes to this day have averted judgment; by virtue of them he has, like his predecessor "the wicked lord," claimed a benefit of clergy, and got off scot-free.

There is no doubt that Mrs. Stowe's narrative will owe much of its universal interest to the fact that it gratifies the lowest kind of curiosity; but it was not written and ought not to be read with this end in view. It is a late and necessary act of justice—of justice to the wife, clearing her from the accusations of cold-heartedness and uncharitable prudery made so repeatedly during her life and since her death—and of justice on the husband, destroying at once and for ever the romance which has so long been allowed to drape the falsehood and meanness of his character. Leaving the present revelation out of the question, the fact that those interesting misfortunes which at one time the world delig[illegible] weep over were the natural consequence of the [illegible] of their victim, has all along been clear enough [illegible] seldom, if ever, has this been boldly insisted on, while in nearly every extant biographical notice of the poet—and their name is legion—his wretchedness has been pleaded in mitigation of his errors. His domestic quarrels have been discussed wherever English poetry is read, and the public, forced reluctantly to take Lady Byron's part, has done so with the worst grace. To blame her, was indeed, impossible; but it was easy to pity him; to condole with this genius thrown away on a woman who could not understand him, and paying so dearly for his mistake. Men, and women too, made haste to revile the cold and ungenerous prude, who left her husband to make what wreck he pleased of his life, when by bearing with his faults as the good wife of a great man ought to bear, she might have saved him from himself, and done the duty she owed no less to the world than to its poet.

The public, however, has had some excuse for its tacit condemnation of the most devoted wife that ever sacrificed herself to an unworthy man, for Lady Byron never uttered a word in her own justification, and it is only now, when she herself and all those whom the dreadful revelation would overwhelm are in their graves, that it is given to the world. As it is, the seals of it would have remained unbroken, perhaps for ever, were it not for the recent publication by Byron's mistress of a book reviving the old and threadbare calumnies against his wife, and referring his reckless indulgence and miserable life to the despair which took possession of him when he found himself abandoned by the woman on whom he rested his hopes of better things.

Mrs. Stowe states fully her unimpeachable authority for the narrative laid before us. When, as the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," she first came to England she formed a friendship with Lady Byron; crossing the Atlantic a second time, in 1856, this was renewed, and Mrs. Stowe received one day an invitation, in which her friend "indicated that she wished to have some private conversation upon important subjects." Lady Byron, of delicate health for many years, had at that time been warned by her physicians that she had not long to live; she considered that the time had come when her long silence should at last be broken, or when, at least, the means of breaking it should be placed in other hands than her own.

There are no doubt many, however, who will regret that this narrative was ever published, even for the aske of doing justice to Lady Byron; its revelations are so odious and abhorrent that Mrs. Stowe stands fully in need of the strenuous vindication she pleads. We understand it was at one time her intention to insert it in the 'Atlantic Monthly'; so that, if an English magazine had shrunk from the burden of its first production, at any rate English newspapers would have been constrained to copy it second-hand.

Mr. Stowe commences by noticing the "Guiccioli book," and sums up the narrative of Mistress v. Wife as follows:—

"Lord Byron, the hero of the story, is represented as a human being endowed with every natural charm, gift, and grace, who by the one false step of an unsuitable marriage wrecked his whole life. A narrow-minded, cold-hearted precision, without sufficient intellect to comprehend his genius, or heart to feel for his temptations, formed with him one of those mere wordly marriages common in high life, and, finding that she could not reduce him to the mathematical proprieties and conventional rules of her own mode of life, suddenly and without warning abandoned him in the most cruel and inexplicable manner. It is alleged that she parted from him in apparent affection and good humour, wrote him a playful confiding letter upon the way, but, after reaching her father's house suddenly and without explanation announced to him that she would never see him again; that this sudden abandonment drew down upon him a perfect storm of scandalous stories, which his wife never contradicted, never in any way or shape stating what the exact reasons for her departure had been, and thus silently and quietly giving scope to all the malice of thousands of enemies. The sensitive victim was actually thus driven from England, his home broken up, and he doomed to be a lonely wanderer on foreign shores."

Mrs. Stowe then points out that we have listened to the story as told by Lord Byron's mistress, that in his poems and his letters, and in Moore's notices, we have heard the story as told by Lord Byron himself, and that the heaviest, and, indeed, only accusation ever made against Lady Byron is that she has not spoken at all, her story has never been told. We are reminded how, all over the word, the poet's family misfortunes were discussed, how his domestic poems, the "Fare thee well," and others, were read and sung with tears (Moore tells us they were written with tears,) and Lady Byron was everywhere regarded as "a marble-hearted monster of correctness and morality, a personification of the Law unmitigated by the Gospel." Wilson, the poet, contrasted her cold pharasaic morality with the conjugal fidelity of a Highland shepherd's wife, who reclaims her drunken husband, and makes a good man of him, and Moore, in the biography plainly refers Byron's Venetian debaucheries to the "failure of the attempted mediations with Lady Byron."

Byron seems at one time to have been really attracted by the spritual, unworldly nature of his future wife, the exquisite sketch of Aurora Raby, in "Don Juan," represents her as she appeared to him when he first met her in fashionable society, and in it he bears testimony to the charm of her thoughtful, serious, and yet girlish nature, so different to the common type. In the days of their first acquaintance he made her an offer of marriage, and though she refused it they continued a correspondence as friends. On her part, the interest continually increased, but his vicious nature soon broke away from her gentle influence. Mrs. Stowe says—

"From the heights which might have made him happy as the husband of a noble woman he fell into the depths of a secret, adulterous intrigue with a blood relation, so near in consanguinity that discovery must have been utter ruin and expulsion from civilized society. From henceforth this damning, guilty secret became the ruling force of his life, holding him with a morbid fascination, yet filling him with remorse and unquiet and insane dread of detection."

Two years after his refusal by Miss Millbank, his various friends, seeing that for some cause he was wretched, pressed a marriage upon him, and he sat down in a desperate mood and wrote proposals to one or two ladies. Miss Millbank accepted him; he had sent the letter more as a wild freak than with any serious expectation of a result; however, he was flattered at the answer, and in his letters to his friends about this time he frequently piques himself on his success, complacently mentioning that Miss Millbank had employed the last two years in refusing five or six of his acquaintance. Mrs. Stowe justly remarks there is a sort of childish levity [illegible] letters very characteristic of the man [illegible] over the deepest abysses with the lightest jest. He visited Miss Millbank's parents as her accepted lover; she saw that he was unhappy, that some weight rested on his mind which rendered him moody and gloomy, and naturally inferred that he was not happy in his engagement. She spoke to him alone, and frankly told her thoughts, adding that she would, if he wished it, release him, and they should remain only friends. Overcome with emotion, Byron fainted away. Miss Millbank understood this as a mark of the depth of his feelings towards her, and spoke no more of the subject.

They were married; it is true that Byron, as he relates in the "Dream," was profoundly agitated, standing at the altar with this young girl, whom he was leading to a fate of such certain wretchedness; "but it was not," we quote Mrs. Stowe, "the memory of Mary Chaworth, but another guiltier and more damning memory that overshadowed that hour." The wedding journey began—a "Devil's drive." The moment the carriage doors were shut upon the bridegroom and bride the paroxysm of remorse and despair—unrepentant remorse and angry despair—broke forth upon her gentle head. "You might have saved me from this, madam! You had it all in your own power when I offered myself to you first. Then you might have made what you pleased; but now you will find that you have married a devil." They arrived at one of her country seats, where they were to spend the honeymoon. Miss Martineau has sketched the arrival:—

"At the altar she did not know that she was a sacrifice; but before sunset of that winter day she knew it, if a judgment may be formed of her face and attitude of despair when she alighted from the carriage on the afternoon of her marriage-day. It was not the traces of tears which won the sympathy of the old butler who stood at the open door. The bridegroom jumped out of the carriage and walked away. The bride alighted, and came up the steps alone, with a countenance and frame agonised and listless with evident horror and despair."

Lady Byron did not yet know the whole of her wretchedness; she knew from her husband's fierce avowals in the carriage that there was a dreadful secret of guilt, that he had no love to give her; but she had taken him for better for worse, and did not yet give up hope, but set herself bravely to work to soothe and please and calm his wild spirit. She did win him over to her a little; she was fitted to be his companion in literary work, she was even his assistant copying out his poems; it was hard, indeed, if this wife, who had laid not only her love and life, but her princely fortune at her husband's feet; could not at last prevail with him. Sometimes she thought she had softened and subdued him, but again he would break out into a paroxysm of the fiercest hatred and denunciation, "but there came an hour of revelation,—an hour when, in a manner which left no kind of room for doubt, Lady Byron saw the full depth of the abyss of infamy which her marriage was expected to cover, and understood that she was expected to be the cloak and the accomplice of this infamy." Even now she did not despair; she bore with him, she besought him, but he argued his case with himself and her with all the sophistries of his powerful mind. "He repudiated Christianity as an authority, asserting the right of every human being to follow out what he called the 'impulses of nature.' Subsequently he introduced into one of his dramas the reasoning by which he justified himself in incest."

For two years she endured from him what no woman ever endured from her husband. She resolutely planted herself in the way of his iniquity, insisting that if he went to destruction he should go over her dead body. "When her husband described to her the continental latitude, the good-humoured marriage in which pleasant couples mutually agree to form the cloak for each other's infidelities, she answered simply, 'I am too truly your friend to do this.'" The spiritual poet, whom half the women of England were in love with, had now determined to rid himself altogether of his wife. He treated her with unmanly brutality both before and after the birth of her child; on one occasion he went into her room suddenly and told her that her mother was dead—an utter falsehood. A short time after her confinement he wrote her a note saying that so soon as she was able to travel she must go, that he could not and would not have her any longer about him, and when her child was five weeks old he expelled her from his house. This is the last scene; and the reader must bear in mind that within a few weeks of it he addresses his wife through the printer in that exquisite "Farewell" with which all the world is familiar:—

"On the day of her departure she passed by the door of his room and stopped to caress his favourite spaniel which was lying there; and she confessed to a friend the weakness of feeling a willingness even to be something as humble as that poor little creature might she only be allowed to remain and watch over him. She went into the room where he and the partner of his sins were sitting togther, and said 'Byron, I come to say good-bye,' offering at the same time her hand. Lord Byron put his hands behind him, retreated to the mantelpiece, and looking round on the three that stood there, with a sarcastic smile, said, 'When shall we three meet again?' Lady Byron answered, 'In heaven, I trust.' And those were her last words to him on earth."

Such is the history of Lady Byron's married lief; the world will now judge of her conduct, will render her that justice she could at any time have demanded herself, but which, from the noblest and highest motives, she forbore to claim during her life.

The daylight has thus at last streamed in on the stage romance of Lord Byron's life, has struck the thin tinsel and the dirty paint, and now the curtain may be dropped, and the play, still dragging on, put an end to. As far as Lord Byron himself is concerned we do not regret it, the truth is the truth, and we would sooner know him for what he was than take him for what he might have been. Sad it is beyond everything how black a mark is for ever set against some of the most perfect poems—those to his half sister Augusta—in this our mother tongue; but, horrible as is the crime now divulged, the unutterable meanness of the man is still more despicable. When we learn that the author of "Childe Harold" not only brutally ill-used his wife and turned her out of his house, but challenged her before the world to say a word against him, well knowing that her noble nature sealed her lips, and that he all the while kept her money, which she had scorned to secure to herself, to be the means of his debaucheries, we almost feel that we can never open his works again.

A correspondent of the *Times* says—

"When Mrs. Stowe says that 'this whole history in its reality has long been perfectly understood in many circles in England,' she ought to have added what always followed the fatal whisper in those circles, viz., that Amelia Darcy, Baroness Conyers, before she married Captain Byron, was the divorced wife of the Marquis of Carmarten; that her gallantries were notorious; and that owing to the state of his pecuniary affairs the absence of her new husband were frequent and protracted. Under these circumstances her daughter Augusta and the great poet were perhaps right in considering that there was no blood relationship between them.

C.

"P.S.—Lord Byron's own memoirs, which might have explained something, were most unjustifiably destroyed, and Lord Broughton's, which some people say include a copy of them, are not to be opened till A.D. 1900."

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### "THE ALBERT."

The collapse of the office, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, was clearly due to a reckless extension of business. Nothing seems to have been thought of except how to multiply the amount of premiums, without reference to the liabilities thereby incurred:—

"Not content with the issue of individual policies, the managers launched out into wholesale purchases of assurance contracts. One company after another was thus absorbed, but while the annual sum of premiums was enlarged, the expenditure expended also, and at a ruinous rate. The secret of this policy is not far to seek. Mr. Kirby, the manager, was mainly paid by a per-centage on the premiums; and every amalgamation was celebrated by a distribution of douceurs among the gentlemen concerned. In one case, £25,000 was so divided between three officials of a bought-up company, the directors also pocketing their £200 a-piece. As much as £15,000 is said to have been awarded to Mr. Sheridan in another instance, and Mr. Price, the actuary, said he could read a long list of grants of this kind to different persons."

The *Daily News* points out that for seven years the company was steadily losing money until the total reached £1,298,333, and yet during all those years the Albert was held forth to assurers as the best and most successful of offices, and to keep up the delusion, dividends and bonuses were distributed to the amount of more than £90,000:—

"A circular was issued to certain of the recipients of bonuses in 1863, in which extraordinary credit is claimed for the scrupulous care with which the distribution of bonuses is kept within safe limits. 'Some offices,' it is said 'have gone to extremes in reference to bonuses, and have vied with each other as though it were of more importance that an office should declare a large bonus than that it should be well able to meet its claims by deaths, thereby perverting the real object of life assurance. The Albert will not be dragged into this undue competition, but will secure business safely, and in spite of it.'"

To the question, why was this disastrous business so recklessly and perseveringly carried on? the answer must be—Because it suited the purpose of the late manager:—

"While the policy-holders, annuitants, and shareholders were being undone, Mr. G. G. Kirby was taking handsome per-centages and buying freehold estates. Mr. Kirby was the original projector of the company; under its various titles it was always his company. He prescribed the deed of settlement which made him managing director for life with a right to £5 per cent. upon all premiums received, besides minor advantages, such as a salary of £400 a year, and a residence in Waterloo-place. Now, the figures given in the report enable us to see how this arrangement worked as regards Mr. Kirby. In 1855 the premiums amounted to £14,037 and Mr. Kirby's commission was £700. The next year, the first amalgamation, that with the Beacon, took place, whereupon the premiums rose to £17,102, and Mr. Kirby's commission to £850. In 1857 the National Guardian Assurance, the London and County, and Times Companies were amalgamated, and the premiums rose to £52,000, and Mr. Kirby's commission to £2,600. In 1858 the Bank of London Association was absorbed, and the premiums rose to £69,000, and Mr. Kirby's commission to £3,450; all these commissions being in addition to Mr. Kirby's salary, and collateral advantages of his position. In 1867, however, the directors seem to have got alarmed; besides losing money with frightful rapidity they had got deeply into Mr. Kirby's debt, and were obliged to come to a sort of compromise with their terrible creditor. There are people, probably to whom it will be some satisfaction to read in Mr. Price's report that of the debts due by the company to general creditors, 'about £14,000 is due to the estate of the late Mr. George Goldsmith Kirby.'"

### MILITARY AND NAVAL MEMORANDA.

It is stated that the 200 Martini-Henry rifles which are about to be issued to the troops for trial will be disposed of as follows:—One hundred will be sent to India, to be divided among the three presidencies; 50 will go to Canada, as the station which, as regards climatic conditions, stands in the most direct opposition to India; and the remainder will be issued to the troops at home. The arms will be fired as much as possible, moved from one station to the other, taken on the march, passed from regiment to regiment, and subjected to as many of the vicissitudes of actual service as can be imitated or produced in peace time. About a million rounds of ammunition will be manufactured for this trial; but the strengthened or "bottle-necked" cartridge is not yet decided upon, and it will therefore be necessary to supply the long cartridge, which is not unlikely to prove somewhat weak on service. That the "bottle-neck" or shortened cartridge will ultimately be preferred is not doubted, and it is unfortunate that some of these cartridges, with arms to match, could not have been issued at the same time as the others for comparative trial.

It is understood that the Indian field equipment committee have recommended the adoption of the modified French rifling in place of the Woolwich rifling originally proposed. Two riflings were in competition—the first, a modification of the French groove, suggested by Colonel H. Maxwell, Royal Artillery, superintendent of the gun factory at Cossipore, the other, that form of groove known as the "Woolwich." The French groove gave slightly better accuracy and a somewhat lower trajectory, but was thought that the wear of the guns after continued firing was somewhat greater with the French rifling. And as the question of wear is one of importance, the committee in their preliminary report recommended the Woolwich system; but when the two guns came to be exactly measured to the thousandth of an inch, it was found that the modified French groove had really worn less than the Woolwich groove, and the guns will therefore be rifled in accordance with this experience. The question of ammunition is still in abeyance, awaiting the report of the Dartmoor Shrapnel versus Segment Committee, but as that report was signed on Saturday, August 28, the uncertainty on this point cannot be of much longer duration.

The hired ship Carlisle Castle, Captain A. Cooper, R.N.R., 1458 tons, one of Messrs. Green's Blackwall fleet, arrived at Spithead on Sept. 1 from Calcutta, after a long and tedious voyage of 161 days, during which she experienced a continuation of light winds, almost a calm. She left Calcutta on March 27, and has brought home 18 military invalids, seven time-expired men, three prisoners, four soldiers' wives, and 14 children, under the command of Captain Slade, Rifle Brigade, and medical charge of Dr. Lewen, R.H.A. Three men and one child died on the voyage. The Carlisle Castle also brought the following officers and passengers;—Colonel Hennessy, R.A., lady, and two children; Major M'Bean, 93rd; Major and Mrs. Sheffield; Captain Jarrado, 106th; Captain and Mrs. Matson and three children; Surgeon and Mrs. Parr and two children; Dr. and Mrs. Guthrie; Mrs. Soady and three children; Mrs. Dickson and two children; Mr. and Mrs. O. Snow and child; Mr. Allen Brown and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Field and two children; Mrs. Harris and five children; Mrs. Firth; Mr. Grant; Mr. C. H. Oldfield; Mr. C. Thompson; Mr. E. Gordon; Mr. Benley; and Mrs. Lewen and two children.

It is stated to have been decided by a special mandate, overruling the order of the Horse Guards, that the Life Guards, as the Sovereign's bodyguard, are to take the right of the Royal Horse Artillery on all occasions, mounted or dismounted.

The following English officers intend to be present at the autumn evolutions of the Prussian army:—General Codrington, Major-General Carey, Colonel Lennox, Colonel Newdegate, Colonel Shute, Colonel Coke, Colonel Walker, Captain Hall, Captain Bridges, and Captain Milligan.

The Duke of Cambridge has conferred the new appointment of military controller in the Chatham district on Assistant-Commissary-General W. Fulford Adams, who has entered on the duties of the office. Assistant-Commissary-General Thomas E. M'Clintock, who had previously been named as having received the appointment, has been ordered by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to assume the duties of paymaster only for the Chatham district.

A man of the 2nd battalion 5th Fusiliers, named Timothy Gibson, of the E company, made a determined attempt to commit suicide at the Permanent Barracks at Aldershott, on August 29. It appears that about 3 o'clock Gibson was lying in his bed in the barrack-room, when he suddenly jumped up, and said he would have a shave. He then took down his razor and shaving cup, and commenced to lather his face, but instead of shaving he drew the razor across his throat, and cut it in a shocking manner, the blood gushing forward and spattering the barrack-room wall. The men in the room seeing what Gibson had done, seized him and took the razor from him before he had time to inflict a second wound. On the razor being taken out of his hand he said, "Why did you not let me finish it?" on which he fell to the ground. A surgeon was soon in attendance, and under his direction Gibson was carried on a stretcher to the hospital, where he lies in a hopeless condition. His rifle was found to be loaded with ball cartridge.

The sentence of a court-martial which recently assembled at Aldershott for the trial of Sergeant Edward Fuller, of the 2nd battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide, has been promulgated on parade in presence of the regiment. The prisoner having been found guilty was sentenced to be reduced to the rank and pay of a private sentinel, to undergo an imprisonment with hard labour for 672 days, and to forfeit all claim to former and future service pension and rewards. The attempt at suicide was made in May last, at Brecon, South Wales. He has disfigured himself very much, having shot away a portion of his nose and right jaw.

A handsome testimonial has been presented by some of the cavalry brigade at Aldershott to their former chaplain, the Rev. C. A. Assheton Craven. The testimonial consists of a richly-chased silver salver, value £80, and was forwarded to Mr. Craven on the breaking up of the cavalry brigade through Major-General White, C.B.

On August 31 the finding and sentence of a garrison court-martial, which assembled at Aldershott camp on Aug. 25 for the trial of Private Charles Hill, 2nd Battalion 2nd Queen's on charges connected with having loaded his rifle and threatened to "die for" a comrade soldier named John Kean, of the same regiment, was promulgated. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to 672 days' imprisonment with hard labour; but on account of his youth and previous good character, the confirming officer Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B. remitted 365 days of the imprisonment.

The Channel fleet arrived at Gibraltar on August 31. All well.

There died at his residence, Peel-street, Manchester, on Monday, Aug. 30, in the 89th year of his age, David Flight, formerly sergeant in Her Majesty's 61st Regiment of Foot. He went through the Desert of Arabia to Egypt in the year 1800, under the command of Sir David Baird; and in 1803 went from Egypt to Malta, thence to Sicily, then to Portugal, Spain, and France—in fact, through the Peninsular campaign—under the command of the late Duke of Wellington. He was in 12 general actions, besides many skirmishes. He was twice wounded—once in the head by the splinter of a bomb-shell at the storming of the garrison of Salamanca, and once in the neck by a musket ball at the battle of the Pyrenees. At the battle of Talavera he took command of his own company, when all the officers and sergeants of the company were killed or wounded but himself. He was in the army 21 years and four months, and has been a pensioner upwards of 50 years.

### BOMBAY.

"The Indian Travellers' Guide" for October will be ready to-day (Friday) at noon.

Assistant Surgeon Lyon, 3rd Physician Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, has been allowed privilege leave of absence from 1st to 31st October 1869.

The Indus Ferry at Gorla, in the Ghotekee talooka of the Shikarpoor collectorate, is declared to be a public ferry under Bombay Act II. of 1868.

Ahmedabad.—The Judges of the High Cout have permitted the adjournment, from the 15th to the 30th October, of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad.

Ahmednuggur.—The Judges of the High Court have permitted the adjournment, from the 15th to the 30th October, both days inclusive, of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur.

Torturing a Horse.—Mr. Showell yesterday fined a buggywalla in the sum of Rs. 30, in default to suffer a month's imprisonment, for cruelly torturing his horse at Duncan road.

A New Guzerathee Paper.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that a weekly Guzerathee paper will shortly be started in Bombay, and will be called the *Bombay Punch*.

Trial-Trip.—The troop transport Malabar went out on a trial-trip yesterday morning and returned in the evening. She leaves on the 8th instant with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Female Normal Class at Ahmedabad.—A female normal class, says an Ahmedabad paper, has already been opened at Ahmedabad, under the superintendence of an experienced European female teacher, who was brought from England by Miss Mary Carpenter.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Salsette, Captain Tomlin, will sail to-day for China with 1,292 chests of Malwa opium and the following passengers:—For Singapore—Mr. G. H. Egleston. For Hongkong—Mr. J. M. Somjeebhoy, child, and servant.

Mr. Moroba Cannoba.—It is officially notified in the *Government Gazette* that the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature have been pleased to admit Rao Bahadoor Moroba Cannoba as a vakeel of the Court.

The Mint.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 47,08,910, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 4,90,537; of the total, Rs. 46,52,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

The Rev. Mr. Walford has been suffering for several days from severe bilious fever, which has left him so weak that his medical adviser forbids him to attempt, for some time, to undertake any kind of duty.—*Our Paper* (Kurrachee) Sept. 24.

The Bombay Legislative Council.—The Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council House at Poona for the purpose of making laws and regulations, on Monday, the 4th day of October 1869, at mid-day.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize (consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200) for the best competitive English poem, subject "The Indus," has been awarded to Mr. Jehanghirshah Erachshah Kobiyar, of the Elphinstone College.

Mr. Moroba Cannoba's Application.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Rao Bahadoor Moroba Cannoba appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained summonses against Pooma Lalla and Dooga Dewa, Marwarees, for using abusive language towards him near the Small Cause Court on Tuesday last.

Inquest.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dhobie Talao concerning the death of a Parsee named Furdoonjee Bhicajee. Yesterday morning deceased dived into a well to take out a pot. He came up the first time with a cocoanut. He dived a second time, but never came up. The jury found that the deceased had met with his death by being accidentally drowned in a well.

Indo-European Telegraph.—The Director of the Indo-European Telegraph forwarded a telegram to Government on Wednesday, reporting that the cable communication was perfect to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Semavah; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez. The latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, were 17th September; via Russia 17th September.

High Court.—In supersession of previous notification it is notified that the October recess of the High Court, Appellate Side, will be from Thursday the 21st of October to Tuesday the 16th of November, both days inclusive. The Registrar's Office will be open daily from 2 to 5 P.M., except on Saturdays, for the disposal of emergent business. The Court will sit on Monday, the 8th of November, for the disposal of criminal business. In supersession of another previous notification it is notified that the October recess of the High Court, Original Side, will be from Thursday, the 21st of October to Tuesday, the 16th of November, both days inclusive. The offices of the Court will be open from 2 to 4 P.M. daily, except on Saturdays, for the disposal of emergent business. No plaints will be received except by permission of the Judge who will attend in Bombay for the disposal of emergent business.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 28th September, was 312, being an increase of 6 as compared with the preceding week, 39 more than the total of the week ending 29th September 1868, and 20 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 110 births were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

| Section or Sub-Section. | Population by Census of 1864. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Measles. | Fever. | Other diseases. | Accident & Violence. | Unknown Causes. | Total exclusive of still-born. | Total of reported birth in the week exclusive of Still-born. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba | 19,161 | .. | 1 | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 8 | 3 |
| Fort, Southern | 2,455 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Fort, Northern | 39,258 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | 9 | 2 |
| Esplanade | 7,839 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Market | 75,402 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 1 | 21 | 15 |
| Mandwee | 41,152 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | 16 | 8 |
| Chuckla | 41,442 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 14 | ... | ... | 18 | 22 |
| Oomberkharee | 63,020 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 28 | ... | ... | 33 | 21 |
| Dongree | 60,259 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | 8 | 6 |
| Dhobeetalao | 71,795 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 13 | ... | ... | 20 | 3 |
| Phunusware | 22,529 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 8 | ... |
| Bhooleshwur | 50,282 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 11 | ... | ... | 19 | ... |
| Kharatalao | 23,454 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 |
| Koombarwara | 23,085 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 13 | ... | ... | 20 | 4 |
| Khetwaree | 29,177 | 2 | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | 17 | 1 |
| Girgaum | 21,505 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 6 | 2 |
| Chaoputee | 6,184 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 |
| Walkeshwur | 10,094 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Mahaluxmee | 9,144 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Mazagon | 21,784 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 1 | ... | 8 | ... |
| Tarwaree | 9,462 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Kamatheepoora | 81,675 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 22 | ... | ... | 39 | 4 |
| Parel | 7,002 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Sewree | 5,042 | ... | ... | .. | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 7 | 3 |
| Seo | 12,078 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Mahim | 19,459 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Worlee | 10,211 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Harbour | 32,582 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 8 | ... |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | 12 | ... |
| Bombay | 816,562 | 8 | 2 | ... | 111 | 188 | 2 | 1 | 312 | 110 |
| Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years. | | 6 | 3 | 1 | 163 | 112 | 7 | ... | 292 | ... |

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

| Race or Caste. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Measles. | Fever. | Other diseases | Accidents and Violence. | Unknown Cas. | Total, ex. of Still-born. | Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boodhist—Jain, &c | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | 12 | ... |
| Brahmin | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | 9 | ... |
| Lingaet | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Bhatia | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 |
| Hindoo of other Caste. | 4 | 2 | ... | 43 | 86 | ... | 1 | 136 | 46 |
| Hindoo out-caste | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | 14 | 2 |
| Mussulman | 2 | ... | ... | 35 | 55 | 1 | ... | 93 | 37 |
| Parsee | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 9 | ... | ... | 17 | 12 |
| Jew | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| Native-Christian | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 7 | ... | ... | 11 | 5 |
| Indo-European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| European | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 6 | 3 |
| Negro-African | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | ... |
| Chinese | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unknown Races | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total... | 8 | 2 | ... | 111 | 188 | 2 | 1 | 312 | 110 |
| Corresponding week 1868 | ... | 2 | 4 | 104 | 153 | 9 | 1 | 273 | 86 |

A Modest Advertisement.—The following advertisement is published in a country paper:—"Wanted:—A young man wishes to obtain board in a respectable private family, where his moral deportment and example would be considered equivalent. References required."

An American paper has this advertisement of a book bearing on "Velocipediology"—"The Tale of a Traveller. A curious book for inquisitive people; 400 pages, elegantly bound in cloth and gilt. Sew your buttons on fast before sending for the book, inclosing postage."

### TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 30th, 12-25 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; and the Persian line right to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 17th September, 2-2 P.M., via Russia 27th September, 8 P.M.

Kurrachee, 30th, 2-10 P.M.—Persian line right to Tabreez.

### WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 30th, 9-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind calm, thermometer 79, barometer 30·07, rainfall 1 inch 42 cents.

Vingorla, 30th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south, west, thermometer 80, rainfall 11 cents.

Cannanore, 30th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 30·035, rainfall 70 cents.

Tuticorin, 30th, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 87, barometer 29·57.

Mangalore, 30th, 11-50 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west south-west, thermometer 78·50, rainfall 1 inch 7 cents.

### SMALL CAUSE COURT.—30th Sept.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

Abba Oosman *vs.* F. Klingelhoefer.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of Rs. 875, balance of an account for goods supplied by plaintiff.

Mr. Cumroodeen appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Hormusjee, vakil, for defendant.

Mr. Hormusjee urged that the Court had no jurisdiction to enter into the case, inasmuch as the defendant was a resident of Tanna, and the goods were made deliverable at that station. The Court, concurring with Mr. Hormusjee, struck off the case for want of jurisdiction.

### DEPARTURE OF THE JUMNA.

Her Majesty's troop-ship Jumna will sail to-day for Suez with troops for England. The troops, which are from Nagpore and Madras, have arrived here. Her Majesty's 90th Regiment Light Infantry (strength 25 officers, 1 officer's wife, 3 officers' children, 436 non-commissioned rank and file, 17 officers' wives, 37 officers' children, 911 maunds of baggage,) from Nagpore, were brought to Bombay by train and embarked from the Carnac Bunder. The invalids and time-expired men from the Madras presidency (strength invalids, &c., 16 officers, 5 officers' wives, 9 officers' children, 470 non-commissioned rank and file, 33 ditto wives, 72 ditto children) including the detachment 90th Regiment from Wellington, were brought to Bombay from Beypore in the steam transports Dacca, Coromandel, and Himalaya, and transhipped to the Jumna, the last of them yesterday evening. There are also some details from Bombay.

### INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 24th and 28th September.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 23rd September.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th September is as follows:—

| To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee | 13 50 | 3 35 |
| „ Calcutta | 30 31 | 3 15 |
| „ Madras | 20 2 | 1 32 |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.

For Lt. Owen, 88th Regiment, from London.

For Adjutant, 3rd Hussars, from Calcutta.

### THE DESTRUCTION OF GAME DURING THE BREEDING SEASON.

The following letter was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press. It relates to a subject mooted a few weeks ago by the *Madras Mail*, and the opinion the Government of India entertains on it was stated in our columns the other day. The subordinate Governments were consulted with reference to it, and it appears that the Government of Bombay entertains quite the same views as the Supreme Government:—

From F. S. Chapman, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; to E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary Howell's Memo., No. 4086, dated the 7th inst., and of its accompaniments, and in reply to state that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that a law might be passed with advantage prohibiting the destruction of mild birds and animals useful for human good, during the breeding season.

2. It would, H. E. in Council thinks, be very objectionable to introduce any measure in the shape of a "Game Law," or to place any further restriction on the use of fire-arms.

(Signed.) F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Acting Under-Secretary.

### MR. MOROBA CANNOBA ROBBED OF JEWELLERY.

On Wednesday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. R. H. Showell, Mr. Moroba Cannoba charged Bappoojee Ramchunder, his servant, with theft of a gold chain, two diamond rings, and a gold armlet, of the collective value of Rs. 1,110.

Mr. Moroba Cannoba deposed—I am a vakeel of the High Court and live at Gowalla Tank road. I know Bappoojee Ramchunder. On the 27th September, at 8 P.M., I had occasion to open the drawer of a table to take out a ring. I opened this small ivory box (produced in Court) and found these two diamond rings (also produced) missing. On making further search I also missed this gold chain and an armlet in the shape of a snake. I made enquiries of my servants, and gave my mussal in charge of a police sepoy. Mr. Dumper and Mr. Hallums made enquiries. Yesterday, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I went in search of the prisoner, accompanied by a detective. I found him sitting on the verandah of a house in Nuveewaddy. He was taken to Mr. Hallums, the superintendent of police. Between 8 and 9 o'clock the same night Mr. Hallums sent for me. I went to his house, and he showed me the rings, diamonds, and other property now before the Court. I identified all the property as mine, with the exception of the piece of gold and the piece of silver. I last saw this gold chain safe in the drawer of the table at half-past 10 o'clock on the morning of the 27th September, and the diamond rings about seven or eight days ago. I last saw the gold armlet in the shape of a snake on the night of the 5th September. The prisoner had free access to the room in which the rings, &c., were kept.

Khan Bahadoor Meer Acbar Ally, inspector of police in the detective branch, stated that the prisoner took him and the other police officers to the shop of a goldsmith in Withulwaddy, and that the goldsmith on being asked gave up the property before the Court. The prosecutor came to the house of Mr. Hallums and identified it as his property.

Some other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and at the conclusion of the case the prisoner on being asked if he had to say anything in his defence made the following statement:—

Prisoner said—Why am I not charged with theft of a box, clothes, and handkerchief? As these things were given me, so were these things given. It is stated that I lived in prosecutor's house and committed theft. I was not living in the house. The property was given to me for certain business, and when I stated to prosecutor the result of that business, then this false charge was brought against me yesterday. When I stated the night before last that the business could not be done, and asked for four annas the prosecutor opened the same drawer out of which he now says the property was stolen and took out four annas which he gave me. He did not look in the dark: he brought a light. Why did he not charge me at that time? For this reason, the unsuccessful result of the business, a false charge has been brought against me. If I had done that business, this false charge would not have been preferred. On the day prosecutor gave me the box it contained an article of wearing apparel and a handkerchief. A kept woman in the house asked him (Tatia Saheb, the prosecutor,) where he was sending the box. He replied, "I am going to be a vakeel and to open a office in the Fort, where I am going to send the box." He gave other five rupees with the box. This morning when I had taken the box to his house, a woman of the house said, in the presence of the Subedar, that the box was taken to the office, and asked him how it came to be stolen? I beg that the Subedar may be asked. That being so, this charge of theft has been preferred against me. I have nothing more to say.

The Magistrate then committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

### CHARGE OF DEFAMING A PARSEE PRIEST.

In the Fort Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the charge of defamation brought by Mr. Nowrojee Shapoorjee Sunjana against Jamsetjee Sorabjee Madun. The case, it will be recollected, arose out of a letter which appeared in a Parsee weekly paper called the *Sunday Review*, stating that the prosecutor had lived with a Mussulman prostitute and eaten food cooked by a Mussulman.

Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Dr. Dallas) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson for the defence.

On the case being called,

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson suggested that the case should go no further in this Court, as the proper procedure would be to lay a criminal information in the High Court. He asked the Magistrate to dismiss the case and not further waste the public time.

His Worship said he had already suggested that should be done, an information should be laid in the High Court, but he could not dismiss the case if the prosecution wished to go on with it.

Mr. McCulloch was of opinion that the proper procedure was to lay the case before a magistrate and not before the High Court. He had advised the prosecutor to that effect, and therefore he would go on with the case.

The following evidence was then adduced:—

Burjorjee Pestonjee deposed—I make lining for carriages. I remember some years ago having had the Novjod ceremony performed on my two sons. It was performed at the fire-temple of Hormusjee Wadia by one Pestonjee Dustoor, assisted by his brother, Nowrojee. My relations were present at the time. Byramjee Nowrojee was present. My family priest Cowasjee Biccajee, was present. During the ceremony my family priest addressed himself to Pestonjee, saying, "Let me perform the ceremony on one of the boys." Pestonjee said, "You cannot do it; it is against the order for a stranger." I said to my family priest, "Why do you discuss this, I shall give you your fees." He did not say anything to the effect, "What oppression is this. While Nowrojee carried on contract work at Wassind he kept a prostitute and had sons and daughters by her and partook of meals prepared by a Mussulman cook, and he comes here and puts on the appearance of a dustoor and deprives me of my right. What, is he to keep children born of the womb of a prostitute and perform the ceremony of Novjod, and I, a family priest, not to perform it." He said nothing to that effect at all. It is not true that Pestonjee thereupon sat upon a ceremonial seat and lamented over the blemish. Nothing of the kind occurred. I know Framjee Madun. He was not there.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Atkinson—It is not reputable for a dustoor to keep a woman. We do not employ him. It is for the public good to expose him. If a dustoor ate food cooked by a Mussulman I should think it my duty to expose him.

Byramjee Nusserwanjee was then called and examined by Mr. McCulloch. He said—I sell liquor and keep a soda water and lemonade factory. I am a friend of last witness. I remember being present about eight years ago at the Wadia fire-temple when his sons went through the Novjod ceremony. Pestonjee Dustoor and his brother Nowrojee performed. Cowasjee Biccajee, the family priest of the father of the boys, was also present. The family priest asked to be allowed to take part in the ceremony. Pestonjee said no strange priest could perform any ceremony in that temple. Burjorjee said "Don't object, here I will give you fees." Cowasjee, the family priest, was satisfied, and did not say anything such as he is alleged to have, in exhibit, commencing with the words, "What an oppression," and ending with "lamented over that blemish." He made no complaint of Nowrojee.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Atkinson—There are several dustoors in our fire-temples. Dustoors are only, two first and second. (Laughter.) There is a difference of opinion. I take the part of Pestonjee All Parseess are candidates for the office. I am only for two, Pestonjee and Jamasjee. All the people call Pestonjee Dustoorjee, so do I. I did not see Framdaroo Madun at the ceremony. He was not there. I would not have a dustoor that kept a woman. It would be right to expose him. I would not have a dustoor that ate food by a Mussulman. It would be for the public good to expose him. I have not asked Framdaroo Madun not to come here to-day.

Cowasjee Biccajee Mussani was then examined, and deposed—I am the family priest of Burjorjee Pestonjee. I was present in the Wadia temple some years ago when the Novjod ceremony was performed on his sons. The dustoor, Pestonjee, and his brother, Nowrojee, performed the ceremony. I asked the dustoor for permission to perform the ceremony on one of the boys. Burjorjee said he would give me my fee, so I went away. I found no fault with Nowrojee and used no such words as appear in the Exhibit A beginning with "What oppression is this," and ending with "lamented over that blemish." I said nothing of that sort.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Framdaroo Madun was not present on that occasion I consider it disreputable for a priest to keep a woman. I don't consider it right for a priest to eat food provided by a Mahomedan, and it would be for the public good to expose these things.

Nowrojee Shapoorjee Sunjana, examined by Mr. McCulloch, gave the following evidence:—I am complainant in this case and a Parsee mobed or priest. My brother, Pestonjee, is dustoor. I have seen the article in the *Sunday Review*. (Exhibit A.) Since that article was published my brother has suspended me from performing priestly functions and has required me to take proceedings to clear my character. I was present in the Wadia temple when the sons of Burjorjee Pestonjee had the Novjod ceremony performed on them some years ago. My brother and I performed the ceremony. Cowasjee Biccajee, the family priest of Burjorjee, asked leave to take part in the ceremony. He was refused permission. Burjorjee Pestonjee having promised him his fee, Cowasjee Biccajee, the family priest, did not complain and said nothing like what appears in Exhibit A, commencing with the word, "What oppression is this," on to "lamented over this blemish." Cowasjee said nothing of the sort, and my brother did not do as is said. It is not true that when I was carrying on contract work at Wassind I kept a prostitute. I never kept a prostitute anywhere. I never got sons or daughters by a prostitute. I never partook of meals prepared by a Mussalman cook.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—One Jamasjee disputes the honour of being dustoor with my brother. When the article appeared my brother asked me about it. I denied the imputation. I deny it now. I lived about fifteen months there. I lived in a shed. I never saw a woman in the shed. I did not know a woman there of the name of Papajee. (A Mussulman woman was here introduced into Court.) During my residence at Wassind I never saw this woman there. I never in my life saw this woman before. She was never at my house at Wassind, nor I in her's.

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday, October 13, the Magistrate remarking that that would be subject to any mutual understanding the parties could come to.

### REPORT OF RAIN-FALL IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

SHOWING THE FALL DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9 A.M., MONDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, AND THE TOTAL UP TO THAT DATE FROM 1ST JANUARY.

| | The week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Observatory, Colaba | 1·06 | 70·59 |
| Town Hall, (Fort) Gauge No. 1 | 1·24½ | 25·80½ |
| Do. Do. Do. No. 2 | 1·26½ | 23·20½ |
| Do. Do. Do. No. 3 | 1·47 | 20·08 |
| European General Hospital, Fort George | ·76 | 105·14 |
| Esplanade, H. M. 21st Regt. N. I. | ·94 | 76·29 |
| Byculla, J. J. H. | 1·24 | 93·03 |
| Alibaug | 1·55 | 58·64 |
| Tanna, C. H. | 2·50 | 84·97 |
| Panwell | 2·05 | 76·80 |
| Mahim | 2·10 | 69·68 |
| Bassein | ·36 | 65·89 |
| Cullian | 1·30 | 70·60 |
| Karanja | 1·45 | 87·20 |
| Matheran | 14·61 | 311·92 |
| Rutnagherry, C. H. | 2·04 | 77·67 |
| Dapoolee, D. | 3·00 | 80·85 |
| Vingorla, C. H. | 1·62 | 90·63 |
| Sawunt Waree, C. H. | 1·65 | 97·40 |
| Karwar | 2·23 | 94·15 |
| Surat, C. H. | 1·43 | 44·02 |
| Bulsar | 2·55 | 60·12 |
| Town of Broach | 1.83 | 30·43 |
| Town of Ahmedabad | 3·28 | 26·55 |
| Kaira, C. H. | 4·53 | 27·92 |
| Baroda, Residency H. | 3·21 | 28·54 |
| Kattywar, Rajkote, C. H. | 1·87 | 22·82 |
| Egutpoora | 8·71 | 86·70 |
| Poona, Sassoon H. | ·18 | 22·10 |
| Sholapoor, C. H | ·03 | 21·31 |
| Sattara, C. H | ·42 | 29·47 |
| Malcolm Pett, Mahableshwur | 9·55 | 142·33 |
| Panchgunny | 1·63 | 37·33 |
| Kolapoor, C. H | 1·08 | 20·66 |
| Kulladghee, C. H | ·06 | 17·22 |
| Belgaum, C. H. | ·58 | 37·88 |
| Dharwar, C. H | ·14 | 19·94 |
| Hydrabad (Sind) J. H. | ·13 | 16·71 |

In the report from the Colaba Observatory, the day is from midnight to midnight.

### THE OPIUM REVENUE.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH SEPTEMBER 1869.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, dated 24th August 1869—Submitting a report and statements exhibiting the results of the administration of the revenue derived from opium throughout this presidency for the year ending 31st March 1869.

Resolution.—The total opium revenue from all sources during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,82,89,434, which, compared with that of the preceding year, exhibits a decrease of Rs. 54,60,930, as follows:—

| | 1868-69 | 1867-68 |
|---|---|---|
| Pass Fees | 1,80,55,200 | 2,35,29,600 |
| Interests on Hoondies | 5 | 6 |
| Retail Trade | 2,34,229 | 2,20,758 |
| | 1,82,89,434 | 2,37,50,364 |
| Net Decrease Rs. 54,60,930. | | |

It will be observed that the decrease in the revenue derived from pass fees on Malwa and Guzerat opium is nearly 24 per cent.

The decrease in exports is attributed to the depressed state of trade consequent on the increase in cultivation, and the consumption in China of a cheaper, though inferior, kind of article.

The estimated value of the opium exported to China from Bombay was Rs. 4,60,83,810 against Rs. 5,92,19,337 in the previous year.

Notwithstanding the depression, however, it is satisfactory to observe that the trade appears to have since been reviving, as evidenced by the considerable increase in the amount of pass fees collected during the three months following the year under review.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to observe that the whole of the balance of Rs. 1,95,600, which was outstanding on 31st March 1869 on account of pass fees, was recovered in the following month.

Copies of this report to be submitted to the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and placed on the editors' table.

We extract from Mr. Reid's report the portion relating to the external trade, and the concluding remarks The rest has no special interest:—

The rate of Rs. 600, pass fee, per chest, remained unaltered during the year under report, and the amount of pass fees realized was as follow:—

| | Passes. | Chests. | Total Pass Fees. Rupees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Malwa | 1,297 | 28,907 | 1,73,44,200 |
| Guzerat via Ahmedabad | 75 | 1,185 | 7,11,000 |
| Total... | 1,372 | 30,092 | 1,80,55,200 |

Being a revenue of one crore, eighty lakhs, fifty-five thousand and two hundred rupees.

The receipts on account of Malwa and Guzerat opium separately during the preceding year of 1867-68 were as follows:—

| | Passes. | Chests. | Total Pass Fees. Rupees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Malwa | 1,782 | 36,217 | 2,17,30,200 |
| Guzerat via Ahmedabad | 177 | 2,999 | 17,99,400 |
| Total... | 1,959 | 39,216 | 2,35,29,600 |

Being a revenue of two crores, thirty-five lakhs, twenty-nine thousand and six hundred rupees, thus producing the following comparative result:—

| | Passes. | Chests. | Total Duty Rupees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Malwa, Decrease | 485 | 7,310 | 43,86,000 |
| Guzerat, ditto | 102 | 1,814 | 10,88,400 |
| Net Decrease......Total... | 587 | 9,124 | 54,74,400 |

The total number of chests which paid duty during the last five years, and the amount of revenue derived from the same, are as follows:—

| Years. | Number of Chests. | Revenue from Pass Fees Rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| 1863-64 | 24,733½ | 1,48,40,100 |
| 1864-65 | 35,090 | 2,10,54,000 |
| 1865-66 | 35,456 | 2,12,73,600 |
| 1866-67 | 30,869 | 1,85,21,400 |
| 1867-68 | 39,216 | 2,35,29,600 |
| | 1,65,364½ | 9,92,18,700 |
| Average of 5 years. | 33,072¾ | 1,98,43,740 |
| For 1868-69 | 30,092 | 1,80,55,200 |

The total results of the year under review (1868-69) as compared with the preceding year and with the average of the five preceding years stand therefore thus:—

| | Number of Chests. | Revenue realized from Pass Fees. Rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| Decrease under preceding year of 1867-68 | 9,124 | 54,74,400 |
| Decrease under average of 5 years from 1863-64 to 1867-68 | 2,980¾ | 17,88,540 |

The cause of this remarkable decrease is attributable to the depressed state of the trade, consequent on the low prices realizable owing to the increased cultivation and consumption in China of a cheaper though inferior kind of article, and to the reasons assigned in the report from the Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, No. 263, of the 5th December 1868, which formed an accompaniment to my report No. 382, of the 5th February 1869.

The number of opium chests exported to China during the year is 30,690, being 8,193 less than during the previous year.

The estimated value of the opium exported during the past year from the port of Bombay to the China seas was Rs. 4,60,83,810 as against Rs. 5,92,19,337 in the previous year.

. . . . . . . .

The results of the operations of the year under report are not satisfactory, in a financial point of view, but they may be attributed to the more than ordinary fluctuations of the trade throughout the year. The decrease of nearly 55 lakhs of prevenue from opium pass fees alone, and the falling off in the amount of exports to China of 8,000 chests, representing a capital of over a crore of rupees, is indicative of a great and continued depression of the trade. So uncertain, however, are the causes which affect the trade, that it is not surprising to find, as will be seen by the subjoined statement, that in the three months of April, May, and June following the year under report, the revenue derived from the opium pass fees exceeded by 27 lakhs the corresponding amount for the same months of the preceding year.

| | 1868-69. Rupees. | 1869-70. Rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| April | 8,96,400 | 33,18,000 |
| May | 14,75,400 | 11,05,800 |
| June | 16,87,800 | 23,44,800 |
| | 40,59,600 | 67,68,600 |
| Net Increase......Rs. 27,09,000 | | |

This revival of the trade is ascribed in a measure to the recent promulgation of the edict by the Emperor of China, prohibiting the cultivation of the indigenous drug throughout his dominions, but its permanence remains to be seen.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE DADUR STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You would confer a great boon on the passengers who constantly use the Dadur station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway by bringing to the notice of the proper authorities the necessity for covering with earth the rough metal, which was laid down about six months ago, along the approaches to the station on each side of the line.—Yours, &c., A. S. H.

### NEGROES AS SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I be allowed, in reply to a letter signed "Seedee," in your impression of this day's date, to observe that, from personal experience and acquaintance with several instances in which liberated African slaves have been with advantage employed as private servants, the fears entertained by your correspondent of their "strength and ferocity" are rather unfounded. Their strength is a point to be admired, and I have yet to learn of any cases where their ferocity has caused them to miss-apply it.

A certain General Officer belonging to this Presidency, now on leave, had two of the finest Africans it is possible to meet with both; were considerably over six feet in height, with broad, deep chests, and powerfully made limbs. They performed the duties of gorawalla and cowkeeper, respectively, and steadier or more well conducted servants could not be found. "Seedee" can be assured that had ferocity formed any element in their character they would have been very undesirable inmates. A gentleman here in Bombay, well known to the writer, has also a very fine strong African who is employed as a porter, and it is amusing to witness the easy, cool, and indifferent manner in which he will take up, shoulder, and convey a heavy portmanteau which a "Mild Hindoo" with the aid of another has been vainly endeavouring to stagger under. I have further had in my employ for the last fourteen months an African, boy who has proved himself to be in every way honest, faithful, and useful, and the Commissioner of Police can himself, I believe, bear additional favourable testimony to their general good character.

To avoid disposing of the children as "playthings" and teaching them self-reliance and habits of industry, the following suggestion may not be unworthy of consideration:—that a certain number be formed into an experimental shoe-black brigade, each boy being furnished with a pair of brushes, a tin of blacking, and a box, similar to those in use in the London Society. To a scarlet surge coat might be added a white number, by which each boy could be known to the police and be under the "surveillance" of that department. They might with fairness be called upon to contribute a weekly sum towards defraying the cost of these articles, and I have only to add that the want of such servants in and about the Fort of Bombay have more than once heard spoken of as wanted.

I enclose my card.—Yours, &c.,
PRO-SEEDEE.
Bombay, 30th September.

### PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

[The following is the conclusion of our report of Mr. Scoble's speech for the plaintiffs in the case by the Bank of Bombay against the Oriental Bank:—]

Mr. Scoble, in the part of his speech at which our report stopped yesterday, was holding that every one at the meeting thought that the loan would be sufficient to carry Premchund through his difficulties, and that by the sale of his cotton he would be able to pay off the amount of the loan and take back his securities. The learned counsel then held that the only way the transaction could be viewed was that it was a loan, not on security only, but for a public object,—to save public solvency in Bombay. The securities were subsidiary and secondary. The title deeds no doubt were produced, but they were not seen, and there were physical difficulties in the way of getting a valuation of the securities previous to advancing the loan: and supposing the Bank of Bombay had refused to honour a single cheque, Premchund would have failed, and then these parties would have turned round on the Bank of Bombay and told him—"We agreed to advance twenty-five lakhs; why did you stop at a lower sum and so bring on the catastrophe which the loan was intended to avert?"

Mr. Justice Westropp—If you had assembled them together it would have been all right.

Mr. Scoble—It might have been so. But I shall deal with that matter presently when I come to consider the conduct of the Bank of Bombay with regard to the securities. At present I am endeavouring to show that a valuation of the securities was not a condition precedent to the loan, and I am arguing that from the very nature of the loan it could not have been so.

His Lordship—Before you go further, let me understand, if you hold the valuation was not a condition precedent to an advance of the whole of the twenty-five lakhs?

Mr. Scoble—If Premchund required the whole of the 25 lakhs it was to have been advanced without any previous valuation. They intended to carry out the object of saving Premchund with as little risk as possible. I don't say at all risks. If Premchund had departed with his jewels and his title deeds to Damaun and drawn cheques thence, I don't say we would have bound to honour them; but I say the real understanding was that we were to give the 25 lakhs, relying on getting all the security he could give independent of any valuation before the loan was given.

His Lordship—So that if he had brought one necklace worth Rs. 10,000 and nothing else, he would have been entitled to the 25 lakhs.

Mr. Scoble—It is not necessary to consider that extreme case, he was supposed to be acting *bona fide*. If he had said the jewels he had were only one necklace, they would have had their suspicions aroused, but your Lordships have to deal with the facts and not with suppositions.

His Lordship—But we have to deal with your argument.

Mr. Scoble then proceeded further to argue that the basis of the transaction was that the loan would pull Premchund through, that they never expected the securities to be realized, and that they depended on Premchund's mercantile position and not on the securities. If the jewels were the *sine qua non* it was curious that no one present had put a question as to what they consisted of, or attempted in the least to test the accuracy of Premchund's statement of their value. Mr. Moir had said he thought 20 lakhs a very large amount for a business man to have invested in jewels, but he did not suggest that Mr. Robertson should go and ask Premchund for particulars—he took his statement without a single question. If such reliance was placed on the jewels as Mr. Moir would have their Lordships believe, was it probable that that would have been done, and moreover, if their object was to save Bombay and protect the interests of the banks, it was impossible to think they would have cared so much for the security. There was no expectation that the securities would ever have to be realized and at any rate Mr. Moir had no need to stipulate for a surplus to cover other losses as his advances were fully covered; and the real use of the valuation was only as Mr. Lidderdale had said, not for idle curiosity but for useful curiosity to see the amount which they could go against in Premchund's hands, if he failed to meet his other engagements to them after this loan had been paid off.

Mr. Justice Westropp after reading his notes of Mr. Lidderdale's evidence on this point, remarked that to say the least of it, it was a remarkable theory on the part of Mr. Lidderdale.

Mr. Scoble submitted it was a more reasonable theory than that of the defendant, considering that the urgency of the loan rendered any precedent valuation impossible.

His Lordship—It is only what was passing in Mr. Lidderdale's mind at the meeting.

Mr. Scoble—Perhaps; but Mr. Moir appears to have been affected with a greater fit of silence on the occasion, for he refers to what was passing in his mind, and does not appear to have stated it to anybody till he came to Court. The learned counsel then remarked that there was no absolute positive evidence that the valuation was to be precedent to the loan except that of Mr. Moir and Mr. Müller. Mr. Beattie did not go so far, though he went some way towards it, and Mr. Campbell did not go so far. Now what was Mr. Beattie's position? His bank had no money; it was only a few days before it failed. Mr. Beattie must have known it was tottering; he said there had been a run on it,—and yet as showing his idea of the necessity of supporting Premchund he came to borrow money to give to Premchund. But now they had him looking at the transaction after some years, and saying that though he considered the matter of such importance nevertheless he wanted a preliminary valuation of the jewels! Looking to the whole of the evidence with regard to the meeting of the 27th the only really important point the defendants tried to maintain—that the valuation of the jewels was to be a condition precedent—was not made out, nor was it consistent with the probabilities of the case. He did not think it would be necessary at this part of the case to trouble their Lordships with much comment upon what his learned friend the Advocate General had said as to this not being a joint loan. He thought Mr. Campbell was the only witness of all who were called for the defendants who affected to treat it as a separate loan from his own bank to Premchund. Mr. Beattie did not so treat it, nor did Mr. Müller nor Mr. Moir—they all appeared to treat it as a joint loan, the management of which for convenience was to be entrusted to the Bank of Bombay; and Mr. Campbell in fact in his cross-examination was obliged to admit that it was so, and that whatever sum had been advanced, he would have been liable for his proportion according to the ratio in which he had agreed to take part in the loan. Mr. Campbell was the only witness for the defence, who professed that it was not a joint speculation entered into by all the banks represented at the meeting, but even he was rather put in a corner, for when he was asked to carry his theory to its legitimate consequence, he said that the payment of the quotas was to be afterwards discussed and now was obliged to say that it was not stated that the payment of the quotas was to be discussed afterwards. Another part of his learned friend's argument to which he might refer was disposed of by Mr. Moir himself—that was the suggestion that the Bank of Bombay was entitled to debit the contributory banks with their quotas. Mr. Moir had conclusively disposed of that, and shown that in his opinion it would have been a bit of sharp practice to do so, that it would not in his opinion have been legal and, at all events, not in accordance with banking practice.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Mr. Moir stated that very distinctly.

Mr. Scoble—He repudiated that suggestion so fully that I don't think I need add anything as to my learned friend's argument on that point.

The Court here adjourned and on resuming on Monday morning,

Mr. Scoble proceeded with his address. The agents of the Asiatic and Hindustan Bank had not, he remarked, been put in the box. Of course there was an obvious reason why the plaintiffs did not call them, for their hostility was clear inasmuch as they held out against the plaintiff's claim on them, notwithstanding that they had signed the agreement of 15th May 1866. The Asiatic and Hindustan Banks were so far in the same boat as the Oriental and the other banks who now refused to admit their liability. But although there were obvious clear reasons why the plaintiffs did not call Mr. Thomson and Mr. Morrison there was no reason why the defendants should not have called them. Both were in Bombay and both had been in Court during the trial. The next point to which he would call their Lordships attention was that it seemed clear, on the whole evidence, that the Bank of Bombay was to finance the transaction in the first instance, reserving to themselves the right to call upon the contributors for their quota at any time. That was at all events a subject of discussion and it seemed to have been agreed that the Bank of Bombay should finance the loan—Mr. Brown and Mr. Lidderdale understood it so. The only safe and honest way in which people could pretend to speak of this transaction was in the one in which the witnesses for the plaintiffs as also some of the witnesses for the defence had put it—that the general understanding was arrived at, not by Mr. Lidderdale putting a formal resolution and calling upon those present to say aye or no, but by common consent, and it was not difficult to understand that among mercantile men such an understanding should have been come to without a regular vote. He submitted that the conclusion was irresistible, that the Bank of Bombay was to finance the loan, and that the other banks were to pay their quota as required. As to the argument that the money was kept ready by these respective banks, it could not be pretended that the money was lying idle, although all banks must at times have money laying idle, but not in the way here alleged. Mr. Moir would not have taken the two lakhs and a half out of his till and put them in a bag saying, "I won't touch this till it is called for by the Bank of Bombay"—he would have drawn his cheque for the amount upon the Bank of Bombay, and so have reduced his balance with that bank any time.

Mr. Moir did not suggest that he kept the money idle. All he said was that at any time he could have paid over the two and a half lakhs, as would no doubt have been the case with the other banks. Again it was argued for the defence that Mr. Robertson was to be the trustee for all the banks, and not the Bank of Bombay, but he (the learned counsel) did not think the Court would attach much importance to that objection. It was the understanding at the meeting of the 27th April that the loan was to be carried out by the Bank of Bombay who were to be recouped. If that were so, it remained to be considered what was done by the bank in the execution of the duty of financing the loan. On that point he thought their Lordships would be disposed to come to the conclusion that the Bank of Bombay did the best they could for all concerned. Mr. Moir went away from the meeting of the 27th and drafted a letter to his directors in which he gave an account of the whole transaction, and that in a way which showed that his comprehension of the agreement differed in some points from that of the other partners in the business. He did not find any great fault with Mr. Moir's letter on account of its differing as it did from the evidence which he had given in this case, but what he contended was, that it was not to be relied on as an exactly accurate account; and that the Court would not give the preference to the statement of one man, as opposed to the evidence of eleven other persons. Mr. Moir wrote to the directors through the chief manager of the Oriental Bank in London the following confidential letter dated 28th April:—

"Dear Sir,—The matter about which I now address you being one, requiring (at its present stage) to be kept as private as possible, I have thought it advisable to write separately in this form instead of including in this advice in our usual extraordinary letter.

"Premchund Roychund's heavy and pressing engagements chiefly for cotton bought up-country and in course of delivery, obliged him on the 26th instant to make an application to the Bank of Bombay for assistance to tide him over his present difficulties. The amount required for this purpose, 25 lakhs, was so large that the Bank of Bombay declined going into the matter, except with the co-operation of the other leading banks here; and its directors invited myself and several other bank managers to meet them that afternoon, in consultation as to the best means to adopt, to avert the utter subversion of credit, and almost general ruin, which would follow Premchund's declaration of insolvency at such a time. As regards our individual *direct* stake in the matter, it was absolutely *nil*; our only transaction current with Premchund being an overdraft of 1 lakh on his account on the security of 95 Bank of Bombay shares duly transferred into our name. It would however be impossible to estimate the indirect loss, in which a failure of such enormous magnitude, as that in question might involve us; and as the pressure was considered only temporary, and the general estate of the applicant good under any circumstances, for a large surplus, it appeared advisable to join in an attempt to prevent such an occurrence at this crisis.

"At an adjourned meeting, held yesterday morning at the private residence of the Bank of Bombay's Chairman, Mr. Lidderdale, an arrangement was agreed to and is now in course of being carried out to the following effect:—Premchund agreed to deposit with the manager of the Bank of Bombay, in trust for the subscribers to the agreement rateably the following securities viz:—

| | Lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Jewels to the ascertained value of... | 20 |
| 50 Back Bay shares (say at par) | 2½ |
| And mortgage of unencumbered landed and house property, which cost him 25 lakhs, estimated present value being at least | 15 |
| made... | 37½ |

with the additional personal guarantee of 3 natives (one his father a man of great reputed wealth.) On these securities it has been agreed to advance to the extent of 25 lakhs, the Bank of Bombay undertaking to furnish 10 lakhs as its quota; ourselves, the Mercantile Bank, and the Comptoir d'Escompte 2½ lakhs each; the balance being provided in various amounts by the other banks interested. The Agra Bank was not represented, its manager being absent from Bombay. The trust will be administered by the Bank of Bombay with whom the jewels (after valuation) and the other securities duly transferred and assigned under advice of its solicitors are to be deposited. The duration of the advance is fixed at 6 months, with the understanding that every exertion is to be made for its settlement at as early a date as possible; and interest is to be charged at the rate of 10 per cent.

"It was stated that even at 12d. a pound all round, Premchund's cotton would leave a considerable margin in his favour; a large proportion of his purchases having been contracted for and advanced on at very favourable rates: so that, with the assistance now obtained, it is hoped that the great public calamity of his suspension at such a time may be prevented. I trust that under these circumstances, our having joined in the above agreement will be approved of, as, had we not done so, it is doubtful if the other banks would have come forward, and the proposed arrangement could not have been carried out. I have just heard from the manager of the Bank of Bombay, that he has been already put in possession of title deeds for the trust worth, he believes, not much under 18 lakhs, and that he was then expecting to receive the jewels for valuation. On the strength of the security already received he has advanced 7 or 8 lakhs immediately required.

"It was arranged at the meeting yesterday, that the arrangements made should, as far as possible, be kept private until the transaction was complete and transfers duly executed; and I believe nothing has yet publicly transpired beyond the fact that the Bank of Bombay has come forward to assist Premchund to meet his engagements."

He (the learned counsel) however thought it would be found on the evidence that Premchund was not to give fifty Back Bay shares in security, as stated in this letter from Mr. Moir to the head office of the Oriental Bank; and if Mr. Moir was in error on this point, it was just as likely that he was wrong in stating that jewels of the *ascertained* value of twenty lakhs were to be deposited. Mr. Moir said in this letter that at that time the Bank of Bombay had not advanced more than seven or eight lakhs, whilst the fact was as Mr. Moir knew that two lakhs had been paid away in cash, and that an immediate payment of eight lakhs had been sanctioned up-country, telegrams being sent to the agents of the bank to pay hoondies of Premchund's to that amount. Such a divergence from the facts which Mr. Moir actually had before him, showed the cast of his mind in this matter. The fact was he was endeavouring to make the best of the case to his directors at home. With regard to the letter written to Mr. Douglas, Mr. Robertson was a man who had contracted a fatal habit of writing letters and from the archives of the Bombay Bank Commission, the defendants had been able to derive many a weapon with which to smite the plaintiffs; amongst them they got this letter from Mr. Robertson asking Mr. Douglas whether his bank would take a share to the extent of two lakhs in the loan. That letter must have been written in the earlier part of the day on the 28th April, because in it Mr. Robertson stated that he had not yet got the jewels deposited, and the Court had it in evidence that during that day, they were deposited. The same observation applied to Mr. Robertson's letter to Mr. Moir. Now he (Mr. Scoble) said that upon the day when he wrote the letter to his directors, Mr. Moir knew that the Bank of Bombay had already incurred a liability on account of the loan, of ten or eleven lakhs, and that directly the jewels were deposited, more would be advanced. Yet he did nothing, he made no complaint about the action of the bank, he instituted no enquiry, but he remained quiescent until the next mail. The irresistible conclusion was that he concurred in what the Bank of Bombay were doing in regard to the loan. In the course of further argument the learned counsel submitted that the valuation of the jewels made by Mr. Courvoisier, which only occupied some 30 minutes, was not reliable, because the price he put on the articles were what he as a dealer would give for them. Mr. Crawford's examination occupied two days and in addition to that two days were spent in calculations; and until the plaintiffs had in their possession what they could consider a good and reliable valuation, they were entitled to go on advancing.

Sir Charles Sargent remarked that though Mr. Courvoisier told the Bank of Bombay that the jewels were only worth two or three lakhs, and Premchund had told them that they were worth 10 lakhs; still they did not stay their hand.

Mr. Scoble granted Mr. Courvoisier's valuation showed a great discrepancy, but those were not all the jewels, and besides it must not be forgotton that this was not a transaction of profit to the Bank of Bombay, or upon absolute security; it was a transaction entered into with a view to save Bombay from a calamity. Until they had the most reliable evidence that Premchund was not dealing fairly with them, the plaintiffs were bound to go on with the advances. It would have been impossible to have stopped the advance upon any mere suspicion, for to have refused payment of a single cheque of Premchund's would have been to bring about the very result which the loan was intended to avert. These plaintiffs said it was not a loan upon ample security but an advance for the public benefit, and therefore they had no right to stay their hands; the security was merely a secondary consideration. If the plaintiffs had only a limited authority they were still bound to go on making the advance until they had definite and reliable information as to the value of the securities which they did not get until the 8th May when Mr. Crawford's report was sent in. There was no doubt Mr. Crawford's examination was much more careful and workmanlike than Mr. Courvoisier's, but now Mr. Crawford's was an auctioneer's valuation and the lowest valuation probably that could have been made. When Mr. Crawford's valuation was received, Rs. 22,80,000 had been paid away on account of the loan. The learned Advocate General had said that the result of the valuation ought to have been communicated to the other banks, and no doubt it would have been better had that been done, but the Bank of Bombay being the managers of the transaction were not bound to communicate the result and were justified in waiting for the other banks to apply for information on the matter. After enlarging on the doubtful nature of some of Mr. Moir's evidence the learned counsel said the increasing depreciation in the value of everything in Bombay in 1866 had a great deal to do with the conduct of the banks in refusing to bear the liability they had agreed to undertake. He failed to bring himself to a condition of credulity sufficient to place sufficient confidence in Mr. Moir's account of matters. The fact was that matters were brought to a crisis by Premchund and his sureties declaring their inability to meet the note. This was made known to the banks in a letter from Mr. Rodgie on 1st August, and the next day Mr. Moir wrote to Mr. Robertson saying his bank could not admit the liability. The letter added that an agreement was in contemplation three months before, under which the Oriental Bank was prepared to advance Premchund two and a half lakhs, repayable in six months, at ten per cent. interest but that agreement had not been carried out. If the money had been only paid by the borrower at about maturity, the Oriental Bank would not have been aware that the loan was current, for which it was now sought to be made responsible. Surely when he wrote that, Mr. Moir must have forgotten that shortly before the deed of transfer and the assignment of the jewels had been submitted for his perusal. There was only one explanation of the matter—the loan had turned out a bad speculation, and therefore participation in it was sought to be avoided; the promissory note was the main security and that had been dishonoured, and the jewels which Premchund had valued at twenty lakhs, had turned out upon valuation to be only worth something over three lakhs, whilst the value of the land had been reduced to in almost equal proportion. Mr. Moir knew

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all these circumstances, and having found out that the loan was a bad speculation, wanted to get out of it and had therefore taken the convenient step of endeavouring to evade his liability by saying that the agreement had been abandoned by the Bank of Bombay. However the abandonment of the agreement was not by the Bank of Bombay but by the Oriental Bank. It might be difficult perhaps altogether to approve of the management of the transaction by the officials of the Bank of Bombay who it might be said should have been more cautious, but he thought the Court would hold that none of those officials were so much open to reprobation as the manager of the Oriental Bank was in writing this letter of the 2nd August 1866. If blame was to be distributed he was confident the Court would distribute it equally. The learned counsel defended the Bank of Bombay, from the charge of negligence, and pointed out that they had four times the amount of money at stake than any of the other contributories had, and therefore were not likely to be negligent. At any rate all the parties were in the same boat as to negligence and mismanagement, and whether rightly or wrongly it was the fact that under the agreement Rs. 24,89,000 were advanced to Premchund. The cardinal point on which the plaintiffs and the defendants differed was as to whether the jewels were to be of an ascertained value as a condition precedent to the advance, and he thought under all the circumstances the Court would favour the contention of the plaintiffs, that the jewels were not to be of an ascertained value but simply such as Premchund said he was able to deposit and which he valued at twenty lakhs. The plaintiff had carried out their undertaking in every respect.

Mr. Justice Westropp said he should not have advanced anything after Mr. Courvoisier's valuation.

Mr. Scoble—All I can say is, my Lord, it is exceedingly unfortunate for the plaintiffs that you were not the manager of the Bank at the time. In conclusion the learned counsel submitted that the plaintiffs had made out their contention that the advance was to be made upon public grounds, and that the Bank of Bombay was to finance the loan, and that there was no condition precedent that the jewels were to be of the value of twenty lakhs. He submitted that at any rate the plaintiffs were entitled to ten per cent. upon the advances up to the 8th May when Mr. Crawford's valuation was sent in; and further that the defendants had utterly failed in their contention that there had been any abandonment of the contract, whereby they had been released from their liability to pay their quota of the loan—and that upon the whole case the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the amount they claimed.

This closed the case and decision will not be given till after the hearing of the case against the Asiatic Bank which was opened yesterday.

## THE CASE AGAINST THE ASIATIC BANK.

The case at the instance of the Bank of Bombay against the Asiatic Bank was commenced yesterday. The claim in this case also is for Rs. 1,96,620, and the only particular point of difference in this case from that against the Oriental Bank is that the manager of the Asiatic Bank signed the agreement sent round in May, whereas Mr. Moir did not. The issues are the same in both cases, except that in the latter there is an additional issue as to whether the document of May is binding on the Asiatic. The notes of a great part of the evidence in the Oriental Bank case will be used in this one. Messrs. Scoble and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) are counsel for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General and Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell) for the defence.

## OFFICERS DETAILED FOR DUTY WITH DETACHMENTS PROCEEDING HOME.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 14th Sept.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to promulgate the following rules for the guidance of general officers in detailing officers for duty with detachments proceeding to the ports of embarkation and to England :—

I. On every occasion of a party *of invalids* proceeding from a division to the port of embarkation, an officer who is ordered to England and who is *entitled* to a passage at the public expense is to be placed in immediate charge of the party, the documents ordered to accompany the men being handed over to him. This officer will retain possession of all necessary papers, including those he receives at the embarkation depots, during the entire transit and until he gives over charge of the detachment at Netley Hospital. On no account is he to hand over the custody of the papers, or be removed from the immediate charge of his party *en route*. It will be understood that the above rule is not to interfere with the regulations of the service, which require the senior officer of the entire detachment to assume command and be responsible for discipline.

II. Officers ordered to England for duty at the regimental depots will be detailed for duty with detachments proceeding by the overland route, whether consisting of invalids or men in health.

III. Officers of the British service (not employed upon the staff,) invalided to England are *entitled* to passages at the public expense and their services are to be utilised for duty with troops either by the overland or Cape route, when required, and when the certificate of the medical board does not declare them to be unfit for such duty. Other officers entitled to public passages (as detailed in G. G. O. No. 471, 11th May 1865, page 73 S. O.) are also available for duty when required.

IV. If a sufficient number of officers *entitled to public passages*, are not available, officers proceeding home on their private affairs are to be attached to the parties; but these officers must understand that they will have no claim to embark with the troops, unless there shall be no officers at the ports of embarkation with claims to free passages available to relieve them.

V. The following is the scale of officers to be employed with detachments of troops embarking for England via the Cape :—

For detachments of 20 and under 60 ... 1 Officer.
" 60 " 90 ... 2 "
" 90 " 150 ... 3 "
" 150 " 300 ... 4 "
" 300 " 400 ... 5 "
" 400 " 500 ... 6 "

For the overland route the proportion is *never to be less* than two officers per 100 men.

The above scales are exclusive of medical officers.

In cases of emergency and when regiments and detachments embark together, officers belonging to the former may be attached to the latter for duty during the voyage.

VI. When there is an insufficiency of officers entitled to free passages at the ports of embarkation to make up the required complement, officers of the British service proceeding home on their private affairs shall be next detailed for the duty.

VII. When no officers proceeding on leave are available, a special report must be at once made for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency (by telegraph if necessary,) who will give such instructions as the exigencies of the case may require.

VIII. The scales laid down in para. V. will be adhered to as far as possible by General Officers of Divisions in despatching the parties down-country for embarkation.

## KHANDEISH SKY RACES, 1869.

Stewards.—Major Eales, Mr. Pritchard, Captain Wise; Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Nuttall.

### 1st Day, 21st October.

The Khandeish Derby—An entranae of Rs. 20 with Rs. 1[illegible]0 added from the fund for all Arabs. Weight for age. 4 years old 9st., 5 years 9st. 7 lbs., 6 years 10st., 7 years and upwards 10st. 3lbs. 1½ mile race. To name and close by 12 o'clock the day before the race G. R.

The Galloway Stakes—A Sweepstakes of one gold mohur with Rs. 70 added from the fund for all Galloways. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 10st. R. C. G. R.

The Pony Plate—An entrance of Rs. 10 with Rs. 50 added from the fund for all ponies 13-2½ and under. C. W. ½ mile heats.

### 2nd Day, 23rd October.

The Dhoolia Welter—Rs. 20 entrance with Rs. 100 added from the fund. 11st. G. R. The winner of the Derby to carry 7lbs. extra. 1 mile.

The Untrained Stakes—For all *bona fide* untrained horses. Rs. 70 from the fund with an entrance Rs. 10. R. C. G. R. Weight 10st. 7lbs. The winner to be sold for Rs. 300.

The Ladies' Purse—Rs. 85 from the fund with an entrance of 1 gold mohur. A handicap. To name and close at 12 noon the day before the race. ¾ of a mile.

### 3rd Day, 26th October.

A Free Handicap for all horses that have run during the meeting. Entrance 1 gold mohur with Rs. 85 added from the fund. 1½ mile.

The Dhoolia Hunt Cup for all horses *bona fide* hunters. A handicap. Entrance 1 gold mohur with Rs. 85 added from the fund. G. R. over 6 hurdles 3½ feet high. ¾ mile.

The Hunter Stakes for all Galloways. Hunter—A handicap over 6 hurdles 3½ feet high. Entrance Rs. 12 with Rs. 60 added from the fund. ¾ mile G. R.

Pony Hurdle Race—Rs. 8 entrance with Rs. 35 added from the fund. Over 4 hurdles 3½ feet high. G. R. Catch weights.

The rules of the Western India Turf Club to be adhered to with the exceptions named below.

1. All horses and galloways to pay a course fee of Rs. 3.
2. A percentage to be taken from the public money should sufficient money not be subscribed.
3. Two horses to start from separate stables or the public money will be withheld.
4. Lotteries to be settled after every day's racing.
5. All riders to wear colours.

T. Nuttall, Lt.-Col., Secretary.

## CUSTOMS DUTY ON SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

Mr. L. Reid, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, addressed the Chief Secretary to Government on the 6th May 1869 as follows :—

'Under date the 10th March last, Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co. preferred an application for refund of duty on certain scientific instruments, &c. as per margin, A, * and as the same had been erroneously levied, I allowed the refund on all the items excepting field glasses, binoculars, and others, as per margin B. *

'Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. have remonstrated against this decision to exclude field glasses &c., from the category of scientific instruments. They urge "that there is not one that is not constructed on the most delicate scientific principles; we would respectfully urge that optics is certainly a branch of science, and that optical instruments cannot be classed otherwise than as scientific instruments; under any circumstances, they certainly are instruments, and as certainly they are not musical instruments—it would surely not be questionable that a microscope is a scientific instrument, and yet it is but a combination of lenses, which equally enter into the construction of all the articles named, with the exception of hand mirrors, which we are willing to give up."

'As importers of the instruments connected with the sciences, the question is of considerable importance to them, and at their request I refer it. I am clearly of opinion that the articles excluded subserve no such purpose in the furtherance of the interests of science, say of navigation, chemistry, and the like, which would bring any of them under the category of a scientific instrument. They come under the reasonable definition of manufactures of glass, and are treated accordingly.'

Resolution of the Bombay Government.—As the question is one affecting the construction to be put on the general tariff, it should be referred to the Government of India, with an expression of opinion on the part of this Government that the claim to exemption advanced by Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. should be acceded to.

The reply of the Supreme Government has been as follows :—

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,—In reply to your endorsement No. 2013, dated the 19th May 1869, on the subject of the construction to be put on the Customs tariff with respect to certain scientific instruments, I am directed to observe that, under the present law, all articles not named or described in the tariff are free from duty. The only head in the import tariff under which the articles enumerated in Schedule A of the letter from the Commissioner of Customs could be brought is "37. Metals, unwrought, wrought and manufactured of other sort, including hardware, ironmongery, and cutlery, but excluding machinery, the component parts thereof, which are free." Possibly some might be referred to No. "21. Glass." But seeing that the tariff provides separately for such articles as musical instruments, toys, photographic apparatus, clocks, &c., the Governor General in Council is of opinion that it is impossible to maintain that the instruments mentioned in the said Schedule A were intended to be included or can be taxed under articles 37 or 21, and he is therefore pleased to declare that they are all exempt.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) G. H. M. Batten,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.
Simla, the 14th September, 1869.

A *

Pentagraphs.
Blotting Scales.
Protractors.
Straight Eyes.
T Squares.
Barometers.
Thermometers.
Parallel Rules.

Offsets.
Theodolites.
Field Glasses.
Binoculars.
Measuring Tapes.
Compasses.
Dumpy Levels.
Prismatic Compasses.

Levelling Staves.
Ivory Scales.
Mathematical Instruments.
Set Squares.
Survey Chains and Arrows.
Magic Lanterns.
Hand Mirrors.
Magnifying Glasses.

B *

Field Glasses.
Binoculars.

Magic Lanterns.
Hand Mirrors.

Magnifying Glasses.
Measuring Tapes.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

### MADRAS.

Mr. J. B. Spedding, C.S., Principal Assistant to the Collector of Ganjam, is, we learn, to prepare the manual of that district.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 25.

An earthquake occurred on the 10th instant, in the Ongole talook of the Nellore district The first shock occurred at 7¼ p.m., on the first instant, and was in a direction from west to east. A second but slighter shock occurred at 7 a.m., on the morning of the second. The first was sufficiently violent to shake the walls and posts of houses, shaking down mud from the former and causing some alarm.—*Ibid.*

We have news from Colombo to the 18th instant, but no mention is made of the investigation that was promised into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Hall, of the Madras Civil Service. This looks as if local influence has been successfully exerted to hush the matter up. The Madras Government, however, will not, we trust, allow the conduct of the hospital people at Colombo to thus escape scrutiny.—*Ibid.*

## MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

On Roads and Railways in Northern India as Affected by the Abrading and Transporting Power of Water.

Mr. Login, C.E., at a late meeting of the British Association at Exeter, in a paper which he read on the above subject, commenced by stating the general conclusions he had arrived at to the effect that the abrading and transporting power of water was increased directly as the velocity and inversely as the depth; also, that when flowing water had once got its proper load of solid matter in suspension all erosive action ceased. In short, that it was like a balance, the load being always equal to the power, which power, somehow or other, increased as the velocity became greater, and decreased as the depth of a stream increased, nature always adjusting the load to the various circumstances. He then gave a short description of the plains and rivers of Northern India, and, by the aid of diagrams, went on to argue that rivers flowing through alluvial plains were raising rather than lowering their beds, and, though this silting up process may be very slow, yet it was satisfactory to the engineer to know that the foundations of his bridges would be as safe, if not safer, a hundred years hence than they are now. In speaking of the changes of the course of rivers, he said that there was more or less a constant cutting going on the concave banks of a river, with a silting up process on the opposite side. The next subject referred to was the denudation of the high level plains of Northern India called "Doabs," (two waters), and locally known by the name of "Banger" land, in contradistinction to the term "Khadir," or low valley lands, through which the large rivers, fed by the melting snows, now meander. Mr. Login said that the higher ridges or "back bones" of these Doabs were not caused by any upheavals, but were formed by the denudation of these high level plains; and as the rain-fall was three or four times as great in the valley of the Ganges as that of the Indus, these back bones in the plains of the Punjab disappeared, as well as all defined drainage lines some fifty miles below the hills, for the simple reason that the water spread over these pains and was absorbed. To this peculiarity in the Punjab, particular attention was drawn; for Mr. Login argued that, if standing crops and grass could permit without receiving injury the rain which fell higher up to flow through rather than over those standing crops, surely the same water could flow *over* an iron rail at very slow velocities, seldom, if ever, rising to such a height as to interfere with a locomotive passing over the line; however, if it did, the obstruction could only last for not more than one day in a whole year. By acting on this principle, Mr. Login believed that hundreds of thousands of pounds can be saved in the construction of railways in Upper India, as no embankments or masonry culverts and bridges would be required in crossing such high level plains as the Rechna Doabs, which he had surveyed; while by pounding back these flood waters by embankments, and forcing it to find an escape through culverts, was most costly and dangerous, for it increased the abrading and transporting power of the water at the very point where alone it could do injury, namely, where it crossed the rail. In support of his arguments he quoted actual occurrences. He urged that deep foundations for bridges was the proper mode for spanning the large rivers of India, and that only one opening for both the main stream and the inundation water should be provided, while any little water that might be left behind in the swamps or low ground which is below the level of the main river, should be drained off by what he calls "spoon-mouthed syphons." Speaking of the minor torrents, he briefly referred to another description of bridge, resting on "inverts," with deep massive curtain walls, which may, with economy, be introduced in some instances; and concluded by stating that once the abraiding and transporting power of water was more fully investigated, that the engineer could proceed with all descriptions of works affected by flowing water with greater confidence and economy, instancing harbours on the Madras coasts, which province, from being at present a financial loss to the State, would soon become profitable both to India and England, by increased commerce.

## THE AMBERNATH EXPEDITION.

### Mr. Terry's Report.

To Venayek Wassoodew, Esq., Secretary to the Sir J. J. School of Art, Poona.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a short report explanatory of the objects and results of the Ambernath Expedition for the information of our Committee, and for its transmission, through them, to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

It may, perhaps, be necessary for a clear understanding of the subject to recapitulate here what were the objects the Supreme Government proposed to itself and to the local Governments in their Resolution No. 14931, dated the 24th February 1868, forwarded by our Government in Resolution No. 468, General Department, dated the 7th March 1868, for the opinion of the Public Works Department and my own—

1st.—(Introductory paragraph of Resoultion 14931). They had in view the conservation of ancient architectural structures, or their remains, and of other works of art in India.

2ndly.—(Second paragraph of Resolution 14931.) Repairs.

3rdly.—(Third paragraph.) The reproduction of subjects worth distributing for the sake of making them better known and more accessible to practical and scientific men situated at a distance from the originals. This was to be accomplished by means of moulds and photographs. (It is thus I interpret this paragraph.)

4thly.—(Paragraph 10.) Accurate plans and measurements were to be made of the remains.

5thly.—In the same paragraph His Excellency the Governor General in Council also states that a written description should be prepared for publication in England, with illustrations from the plans and photographs of such of the details as may be thought expedient.

I have never been informed what limits, if any, have been placed on the expenditure of any sums of money which may have been set aside for the first and second objects. With regard to the third and fourth, distinct instructions are laid down for our guidance.

In paragraph 3 already quoted it is stated "the Governor General in Council considers that it is best to proceed in the first instance experimentally," and in paragraph 14 "it is suggested that the Local Government might allow the experiment to be carried out at the first under the charge of the Principals of the Schools of Art and Industry of the presidencies, who will train the men, and then be deputed to take them out to work on the building which may be selected for their labours."

In paragraphs 11 and 12 His Excellency the Governor General in Council gives a rough estimate of the cost of these proceedings for the first year; the sum stated is Rs. 13,000, that is to say, 11,960 for the Staff, and 1,040 for the Superintendent.

My reply, conveying my suggestions for the proper working of this scheme, was forwarded to Government on the 20th March 1868. Fully impressed with the importance of the subject, and the great benefit our school ought to derive from it, I forwarded a copy of the Government resolution, with my reply, to our Committee.

Steps having been taken for the preparation of twelve students during the rains, at a meeting of the Committee held on the 5th of November 1868, in the Town Hall, it was settled by them that the Temple of Ambernath, situated near Calyan, should be the first place visited.

Having undertaken the charge of the expedition, I started on the 14th November, completely prepared to undertake the work with the accompanying staff—

Signor Dominico Mattei, Head Moulder.
Mr. Bhasker, Head Draughtsman.
" S. Rodrigues, } Draughtsmen.
" T. Rodrigues, }
" P. P. Fernandez, } Artists.
" Jugunnath Anunta, }
" Narayan Ransote, }
" Narayan Rajpoot, } Moulders.
" Yeshwunt Anundrao, }
" C. Pinto, }
Luxman, } Lascars.
Ramjee, }
Vujeer, School Peon.

On my first arrival on the spot, after setting my people to work to discover their individual capabilities, the moulders on some simple parts, the architects, in which category I include the two students from Mr. Griffith's department, as I found no frescos or colour for them to reproduce, in measuring for a general plan and transverse and longitudinal sections, I began to examine the construction carefully, and soon came to the conclusion that whatever speed I had made in getting to it with my people, it would take all the time we had before us to enable us to reproduce, with any amount of completeness, moulds and drawings enough to do proper justice to it, for I felt I was then in the presence of one of the most interesting, and to all appearance one of the oldest, ruins of Western India.

From the first I was much perplexed with the mode of construction I met with. I had been let to expect here, as elsewhere (see the book of photographs of Dharwar and Mysore, especially plate 31, Southern Pavilion, Hullabeed), that the stones were first built up in the rough and afterwards sculptured;* but I found many of these had been built in already carved; soon the discovery in the upper story over the Mandup of a quantity of worked material either mouldings, ornaments or figures, some sharp and perfect, others much mutilated (see section No. 2, photograph No. 24, also mould No. 68 and No. 67), worked indiscriminately into the stone walls, or as columns supporting the roof, the difference in the characters composing the largest inscription found cut into one of the architraves in the Mandup (mould No. 18) to those discovered on a stone in the upper story (mould No. 20), the frequent discovery that parts of figures and ornaments had been deliberately cut (cast No. 44) to fit them into their present position (photograph Nos. 5 and 6, mould 52), and that others had been selected to fill parts for which they were not originally intended, being either too large or too small (see photograph No. 2, and general plan East Niche in pedestal of Vemanah), led me to doubt that I was then investigating the original temple, and to conclude after further investigation that this one had been either rebuilt or partly restored from an older structure, of which the least mutilated sculpture had been incorporated into the present building, which, I was led to believe, was of a cognate nature from the subjects chosen for the decoration of both. I was much impressed also with the great variety, boldness, simplicity and originality of the mouldings, compared to those of the Dravidian and Chalukya temples of the south (as far as I could become acquainted with these through photographs), to its great affinity to the Jaine temples of Guzerat as Dr. Wilson had already remarked (see B. B. A. S. Transactions, volume IV, page 369), and which I had myself visited the year previous, and with the great ease and grace thrown into some of the figures (see cast No. 31), and was convinced that, whether I was studying the original structure or a copy of some former work which had not come down to us in its integral form, the men who had worked to thus embellish it were inspired with a thorough artistic feeling, and a true appreciation of the beautiful in its more material forms, but I do not wish this to be understood as applying to the whole work indiscriminately; for instance, nothing can be more clumsy and rude than the 7th band which runs round the temple in its base; all the suttee stones (photograph 31) dug up were also of the clumsiest carving, but these seem of a much later date.

As soon, therefore, as I found I could depend on my moulders, with the exception of the Rajpoot, Narayan, whom I had to dismiss, as he turned out a confirmed drunkard, whom Mr. Kipling should never have sent to me, especially as he had already kept back two out of the four men who should have joined me from his department, thus imperilling the success of the expedition, I resolved to reproduce externally a section of the Mandup (selecting subjects here and there, as I could find nowhere any part sufficiently complete throughout), and to work upwards till my time was up, or I was ordered to desist. With the exception of the Phinth and two lower mouldings, which are very large (and the plaster was very scarce), and devoid of all ornament, and which could be clearly seen in photographs (No. 1, 4, 31, 19) and in the architectural drawings, I have brought back moulds of this part of the temple up to the lower verandah, separating the roof from the body or walls of the building. At the same time I selected internally and externally in the upper and lower stories such pieces for reproduction as would convey a correct idea of the various modes of treatment; their different degrees of merit; the various subjects chosen by the moulders for representation; and especially (acting in this instance under the advise of Mr. Justice Newton) of most of the inscriptions, however short, discovered during the course of our investigation.

The architectural students during this time had deliberately set to work carrying out sections, and I soon found I could rely on most of them for accomplishing that which they had undertaken; and when the committee placed at my disposal the services of Mr. Rugoonath in the place of the former head draughtsman, I felt confident this department would succeed as the other was doing under Signor Dominico Mattei.

Mr. Shewshunkur, the photographer, was employed to supplement the work of the other two branches, so as to produce as complete a whole as we could accomplish. On such days as I was not employed superintending the various departments, or with the correspondence, or in Bombay attending to my duties at the School of Art, I made notes and small sketches illustrating all the sculpture I was able to identify, and of peculiarities of the architectural structure, also digging for the stones composing the upper parts of the temple (photograph 32), so as to enable me to reproduce a complete restoration if necessary, and clearing out and exposing the decorated tank (photographs 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30) to the south, and three flights of stairs (photograph 33) leading from the west side of the lower compound enclosing the temple to the elevated portion where the ruins of another building still cover the ground; the foundations were also exposed in one or two places, so that we could tell on what the temple rested. The three objects kept steadily in view were to scamp nothing, to find out all that could be discovered, and to do all the work we undertook to do in as thorough a manner as we were capable of, ever setting to myself and to my students the example so worthy of imitation of Captain P. D. Hart, B. E., and his party, whose beautiful and conscientious works of Bejapoor, reproduced with the photographs of that work, can never be too highly spoken of, or have ever been sufficiently appreciated.

If I have taken over this important work a longer time than either our Committee or I had at first anticipated, I must plead my utter inexperience at first for the work, the want of knowledge either I or our Committee had of the necessary requirements to start such an undertaking, the inability to get adequate information from experienced persons, the novelty of practical work to most of the students, and, above all, the state of utter disorganization the camp was thrown into by the sudden outbreak of fever, which prostrated, in a few days after our arrival, every individual belonging to it, from which we suffered more or less during our stay there, so much so that few have up to this date thoroughly recovered yet, and through which, I hear, Mr. Basker, our late head draughtsman, lost his life.

At all events, we accomplished the object for which we were sent: we have moulded many parts, sketched, measured and photographed this temple, and collected notes (which I am now putting into shape), and in the time have gained experience and practice which, in any future undertaking will be invaluable to us, as we shall be able to reproduce the same amount of work in one-third less of the time. In explanation of this, and to show that the assertion is founded on fact, I have ascertained from my personal observation that when our moulders first began work they were not able to prepare more than eight or ten pieces daily. Signor Dominico tells me few of them even did so much, at the latter part of our stay the average daily work was 18 pieces each moulder.

We have also, I trust, succeeded in keeping within the limits of the sum roughly estimated by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, as sufficient to meet the expenses of this experimental expedition.

Since our return to Bombay, our moulders, under the able direction of Signor Dominico, have produced a set of casts from all the moulds.

The complete set of photographs have been printed, and but for the unsettled weather another set would have accompanied this report. It will follow as soon as ready.

Up to the 9th July the architectural students had been at work inking in their drawings. Some are finished, but it will take at least two months and fifteen days to complete this work properly. I trust the committee will sanction its being continued at once till completed, as the papers are rapidly being destroyed by the damp, although I have coal fires constantly burning in the rooms. The expense for the head draughtsman will be Rs. 125, and for the four students Rs. 300; one cooly for sweeping and dusting casts, lighting charcoal, &c., Rs. 25, charcoal about Rs. 20; total Rs. 470; or, say to meet all unforeseen contingent expenses, Rs. 500.

I enclose three lists, A moulds and casts, B architectural drawings, and C photographs; at the same time I have to request you will be good enough to cancel all former lists.

I should have wished to have forwarded a translation of the principal inscription made by Dr. Bhao Dajee, and read by him at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society's last meeting, but I am sorry to say that up to this date he has not furnished me with a copy of it, although for the last seven months he had promised me almost daily that I should receive one.

I am anxious to draw the attention of the Committee to a number of photographs and negatives which have been taken, either wholly or partly, at the expense of Government all over Western India by gentlemen in various services, and to point out that it would be advisable that I should be furnished with proofs of each that I may study them, and select for reproduction by moulding and architectural drawings such as appear worthy of it. Under any circumstances, I would respectfully suggest that all that has already been done in connection with Government Resolution No. 14931, and our experimental trip, and independent of either, should be gathered under one establishment, either at the Central Museum or the Architectural Remains Office, where they could be properly exhibited, and not to allow them to remain scattered over different offices.

In conclusion, I enclose a correspondence forwarded to me at the Government Central Museum, showing that a set of casts and photographs are to be sent to Bombay of the Bhobenessur temple, one of the oldest temples in Orissa, dating from the 6th or 7th century, according to Mr. Fergusson; and beg to request to be informed whether we shall have to reproduce the same number of copies as the Calcutta Government have been called upon to furnish, as in that case I shall require a fresh supply of gypsum. I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. W. Terry,
Actg. Supt. of the Sir J. J. Scool of Art,
In charge of the Architectural Remains Office,
Architectural Remains Office, Government Pendalls,
Esplanade, 22nd July 1869.

To F. S. Chapman, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, General Department.

Sir,—With reference to the Resolution of Government in the General Department, No. 1766, dated the 26th ultimo, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of report of the Ambernath Expedition, and to request that the lists of moulds and casts of architectural plans and of photographs now sent be substituted for those which have been previously submitted.

I am also directed to observe that this experimental expedition, though costly, may be considered to have been, in a great measure, successful, inasmuch as it appears to have accomplished the greater part of the objects pointed out in the proceedings of the Government of India dated the 20th February 1868, as a collection of plans and drawings of photographs, and casts and moulds, have been made sufficient to convey a correct idea of the appearance, mode of construction, ornamentation and principal architectural features of this ancient building, and that the committee would request sanction for the additional expenditure that will be necessary to complete six complete sets of the drawings, casts and photographs, in order that three may be sent to the Secretary of State, and one be supplied to each Presidency Museum. This number has been fixed by the Government of India in the case of the Bhobenessur temples. The cost for the completion of six sets have been estimated by Mr. Terry at Rs. 2,000, and the committee request that early orders may be given on this point to prevent the dispersal of the moulders and draughtsmen.

I am, at the same time, desired to solicit the instructions of Government with respect to the organization of any future expedition in the coming cold season. If Government are disposed, as the committee trust they will be, to sanction a second experiment, it is desirable that the place to be visited should be at once selected, and all necessary preliminary arrangements made. The committee would strongly recommend that the attempts to obtain plans, photographs and casts, of the most important works of ancient architecture in Western India through the medium of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art should not be abandoned.

The committee would call the attention of Government to paragraph 22 of Mr. Terry's report, and state that they conclude that the Central Museum and the School of Art will be furnished with sets of the various photographs and drawings of the different works of Art in Hindoostan which have been made under the orders of Government.—I have the honor be, &c.,

P. Ryan,
For Secretary to the Sir J. J. School of Art.
Poona, 26th August 1869.

P. S.—A set of 35 photographs are herewith transmitted.
P. R.

[We published the Government resolution on these papers on Wednesday.]

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* "For, as was always the case in India, the sculpture was added after the masonry was complete."
S. Fergusson—History of Architecture, Volume II, Part III, Article "Sarnath."

## NOTICES.

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Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
KINLOCH and ALLAN, havng been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
14, Meadow Street.

## INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
—The above Company is prepared to accept FIRE RISKS on Buildings in the Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates:—
Buildings used exclusively as Merchants' Offices, Banks or Dwelling Houses ........ 8 as. p. ct. p. annum
Buildings wholly or partly occupied as Warehouses, warranted no hazardous goods deposited ........ 10 " "
Allowing hazardous goods ........ 14 " "
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.
LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.
HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.
Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. ALFRED PARISH, Acting Agent.

NOTICE.
THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Registered Capital—One Million Sterling.
Paid-up Capital—One Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Reserve Fund—Forty Thousand Pounds.
Head Office—MELBOURNE.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance.
J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
No. 5, Bora Bazaar Street, Bombay, 19th June, 1869.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Five Millions Sterling.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq. | James Helm, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A De Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire premiums for 1859 | £228,314 |
| Do. 1861 | 292,402 |
| Do. 1863 | 341,868 |
| Do. 1865 | 414,733 |
| Do. 1867 | 460,553 |
| Showing an increase over 1859 of | £232,239 |

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.
Life Branch.

| | |
|---|---|
| Life premiums for 1860 | £73,150 |
| Do. 1862 | 105,703 |
| Do. 1864 | 152,159 |

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
For Life Assurance, Annuities, and Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
Chairman—General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.
Chief Offices—17, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.
Policies payable during li[illegible] and [illegible]utable—Not liable to forfeiture.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE DEPARTMENT affords Peculiar Advantages to Officers and others in the Navy, and Army, and Mercantile Marine.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the option of effecting Assurances at Civilian rates of premium.
The European Society is specially authorised by the Imperial Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of Government Officials.
New Premium Income in

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859, 1860, 1861 | £101,000 average | per an. | £33,000 |
| 1862, 1863, 1864 | £123,000 | " " | £41,000 |
| 1865, 1866, 1867 | £180,745 | " " | £60,000 |

Annual Income exceeds £368,000.
The Annuity Tables, offering special advantages to Annuitants, and full particulars of the popular principles of this Society, will be found in the new Prospectus, which will be forwarded to Applicants Post Free.
AGENTS
will find that they can readily do business, assisted by the peculiar advantages of this Institution.
DIRECTORS OF CALCUTTA BRANCH:
(Offices, 29, Dalhousie Square.)
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
S. E. Collis, Esq. (Messrs. Stack, Collis & Mirfield), Officiating Solicitor to Government.
Herbert Cowell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Secretary, Indian Branches—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.
DIRECTORS OF BOMBAY BRANCH.
Andrew Hay, Esq. | Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor. | F. Farran, Esq., Barrister.
Robert Angus, Esq., Merchant. |
Assistant Secretary,—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.
Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
Life Department.
This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
East Indian Rates for Civilians.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

| Age next birth-day. | For the whole term of Life. With profits. | For the whole term of Life. Without profits. | Age next birth day. | For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year. | For the terms of one year and seven respectively. Seven years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 20 | 38 11 4 | 33 13 4 | 35 | 29 6 0 | 30 0 0 |
| 30 | 49 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 40 | 30 0 0 | 31 13 4 |
| 40 | 48 14 0 | 44 0 0 | 45 | 34 12 0 | 38 3 4 |
| 50 | 64 2 0 | 57 11 4 | 50 | 39 10 8 | 43 13 0 |
| 60 | 92 0 0 | 82 12 8 | | | |

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
Fire Department.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.
Marine Department.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here or in London.
For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

## INSURANCE.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the
LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.
Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Directors.
Chairman—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.
Henry Hules Berens, Esq. | Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq. | J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq. | G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq. | John Martin, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq. | Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart. | James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq. | Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq. | Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.
Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 16th February 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
Directors.
Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. | William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. | R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. | George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. | Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. | Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. | John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq. | Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. | John Sharp, Esq.
William Fornes, Esq. | N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or ther temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital ........ £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ........ £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets.. Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
A. Hay, Esq. | E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq. | and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq. | H. E. Bright, Esq.
Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... ... ... ... ... £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15- 4
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.
The Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On Monday, the 4th October, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms:—
12 bales grey shirtings.
4 do. do. T. cloth.
2 cases grey and white dhotees.
4 do. containing 400,000 Railway tickets, blue tinted.
4 do. do. 400,000 do. rose tinted.
100 barrels navy bread.
6 dozen Irish whiskey.
An invoice of fresh oilmanstores by the celebrated and well-known maker Batzer & Co. consisting of assorted tart fruits, 1 lb. tins assorted jams and orange marmalade, white glass bottles, marmalade and assorted jams, lemon calf's foot orange punch and nayeon jellies in quarts and pints, assorted lozenges, lemon juice in quarts and pints, &c.
UNCOMMON INVESTMENT.
A HAND-POWER BRICK-MAKING MACHINE.
On Tuesday next, the 5th October, at 4 p. m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms—
One of Page's celebrated brick pipe, and tile-making machine, together with portion of a clay pug mill as they now lie in the compound of the Byculla Iron Work, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.
The above machine is capable of producing an out-turn of 3,000 bricks daily.
SALE of PROPERTY at MATHERAN.
On Thursday, the 7th October, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to auction sale, at their rooms in Marine Street, at the hour of 4 in the afternoon, all that delightful property situated at Matheran, called the Byke, formerly the property of Dr. Leith, consisting of nearly 6 acres of ground, on one of the choicest spots of the place, together with the furnished bungalow and the out-houses erected thereon—the annual tax payable to Government is only Rs. 28-11-0.
Visitors to this favoured locality are invited to inspect the property, that they may fully comprehend its merits.
A list of the furniture and further particulars may be learnt on application to the undersigned.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A light English-built phaeton in good order, and a dark brown Arab horse rising fine, with harness, complete, can be seen on giving two hours notice.
Bombay, 1st October, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Female Complaints.—Climates have their particular disorders—age has infirmities peculiar to it; seasons have their specific diseases; but woman, in all climates, at any age, and in every season, is liable to special complaints, resulting from fashion, inattention, or debility of constitution. For all such sufferers there are in Holloway's remedies present ease and future comfort, while the natural function of every organ is fairly established by them. Under their corrective sway the greatest improvement speedily appears, the body is developed, and the spirits rise. Into Holloway's preparations not a trace of mercury or other noxious ingredient ever enters; hence the parent, guardian or patient, need hold no counsel before commencing these remedies.

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